The Bombay Gazette

No. 12,069 New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1887.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	TUESDAY.
*L PARRAMATTA	4579	900	R. G. Murray	9th Aug.
M SIAM	3041	500	W. D. Worcester	16th ,,
*L CARTHAGE	5013	1000	G. N. Hector	23rd ,,
—SURAT	3142	550	I. L. Parfitt	30th ,,
*L MASSILIA	4908	1000	S. D. Shallard	6th Sept.
M ASSAM	3038	500	W. A. Wheler	13th ,,
				FRIDAY.
*L VALETTA	4911	1090	I. Orman	23rd Sept.
—NIZAM	2726	500	R. Haselwood	30th ,,

* The 2nd Saloon accommodation of these vessels has been rearranged and fitted with every comfort including 2 berthed cabins.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back via Taranto, Naples, Rome and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
BRINDISI	3542	550	E Ashdown	5th August.
BOKHARA	2944	500	C. R. Edwards	19th ,,
HYDASPES	2984	500	G. Scrivener	2nd Sept.

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S.N. Company.
Bombay, July 22, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
,, to Marseilles ,, 520, ,, 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st Aug.	20 Sept.
R. RUBATTINO.	5,000	800	20th Aug.	10th Oct.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th Sept.	1st Nov.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BISAGNO	4,000	12th August.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

A. BISCALDI,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 27, 1887.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.,
65. CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST

will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from King, King & Co., Bombay, or King, Hamilton & Co., Calcutta.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5, Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing, Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

NOTICE FOR TENDERS.

THE AURANGABAD MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

TENDERS will be received for the Supply of MILL MACHINERY, ENGINES and BOILERS for the above Company at their Office in Aurangabad up to the end of this month.

Printed Copies of Lists of Machinery required, with full particulars, can be obtained on application by letter from the Agents, Secretaries and Treasurers, Aurangabad.

THE ROYAL HOLLOWAY COLLEGE (for the Education of Women), Egham, Surrey, England.

Principal—Miss BISHOP (at present Head Mistress of the Oxford High School).

The COLLEGE will OPEN on October 4th, 1887. The charge for board, lodging, and tuition will be £30 a term (11 weeks). The curriculum will prepare for the London University Degrees and for the Oxford Honour Examinations. Candidates for admission must be over 17 years of age, and must pass an Entrance Examination, unless they have already passed an Examination accepted as equivalent. Fifteen Scholarships of £50 a year each, tenable for three years, will be awarded on the results of the first Entrance Examination, to be held on August 4th and 5th.

For further information apply to the Secretary.

J. L. CLIFFORD-SMITH, Secretary,
Royal Holloway College, Egham, Surrey, England.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY INCLUDING RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

SUPPLY OF PERMANENT WAY WOOD KEYS.

TENDERS will be received for the supply of FIVE LAKHS KEYS for Permanent Way made of the best seasoned Moulmein Teakwood to be delivered at the Company's Stores, Parel.

Approved samples, with gauge, can be seen, and specification, with form of Tenders, obtained at the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

Tenders should be sealed and endorsed "Tenders for Wood Keys" and lodged at the Agent's Office, Church Gate Street, Bombay, not later than 1 p.m. (Madras time) on the 15th August (instant), after which time no Tender will be received.

A Deposit of Rs. 500 must accompany each Tender, otherwise it will not be entertained.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

S. A. DUIGAN,
Chief Storekeeper.
Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 2nd August 1887.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

From this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily
,, ,, ,, Overland Summary,
,, ,, ,, Weekly Budget,
,, ,, ,, Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay

and for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co. Branch Establishment East Street, Poona.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 12th August 1887, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PAMBA, 1,554 tons, on MONDAY, 15th August, (on arrival of Outward English Mails) calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "GOA," 1,906 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 10th August, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on TUESDAY, the 11th August, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HUZARA," 1,978 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 31st August, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, Aug. 6, 1887. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,

BEG to draw attention to their new and choice selection of FANCY GOODS, consisting of—

ALBUMS, plain and ornamented, in all the latest designs, from Rs. 13-8 to Rs. 80.

LADIES' CARRIAGE or HAND BAGS, fitted and unfitted, in a variety of new designs, from Rs. 8 to Rs. 20.

Do, do. with Solid Silver-pierced Plates in front, for engraving Monograms, &c., very suitable for Presentation, Rs. 15 to Rs. 30.

NOTE and LETTER CASES, very useful Presents for Gentlemen, from Rs. 2 to Rs. 25.

PHOTOGRAPHS of the ROYAL FAMILY, &c., Cabinet size, Re. 1-12 each; Panel size, Rs. 6 each.

PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES, an immense variety, in Plush, Wood, Leather, &c., &c., from Rs. 2-4 to Rs. 25 each.

GENTLEMEN'S CARD CASES, in Leather and Crocodile Hide, from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3-8.

LADIES' CARD CASES, in Morocco and Russia Leathers and Crocodile Hides, from Rs. 2-4 to Rs. 15.

CARD BOXES, very neat and ornamental Boxes to contain 2 packs of Cards, Rs. 4-8.

Do. do. 4 packs, Rs. 8.

CIGAR CASES, an unequalled assortment in Crocodile Hide, Pigskin, Russia and Morocco Leather, &c., &c., from Rs. 2-12 to Rs. 30.

CIGAR CASES, in Crocodile Hide, with solid Silver "Hall Marked" Mounts, made specially for Presentation, Rs. 20 to Rs. 30.

CIGARETTE CASES, in Crocodile Hide, Russia, Morocco, and other Leathers, from Re. 1-4 to Rs. 25.

CIGARETTE CASES, in Crocodile Hide with Sterling Silver "Hall Marked" Mounts, made specially for Presentation, Rs. 15 to Rs. 25.

EAU DE COLOGNE BOTTLES, in Fancy Leathers, Plush, Old Tapestry, and Leather and Crocodile combined, from Rs. 9-8 to 12-8.

FANS—A large assortment of Plain White, Plain Black, and Painted, from Rs. 6 to Rs. 45.

DRESSING CASES, in a variety of new designs, from Rs. 12 to Rs. 80.

GLOVE and HANDKERCHIEF BOXES, in a variety of new Leathers, from Rs. 18 to 25.

GLOVE STRETCHERS—In Boxwood As. 12 each. In Ivory, Rs. 12-8 each.

IVORY BACKED HAIR BRUSHES. Sets in cases, suitable for Presentation from Rs. 35 to Rs. 60.

INKSTANDS—An immense variety of Fancy Patterns, Rs. 9 to Rs. 60.

DATE STANDS, in a variety of fancy Leathers, &c. &c., from Rs. 2-4 to Rs. 30.

TANTALUS SCENT FRAMES—In oak, neatly mounted in Nickel, and secured with Lock and Key, 3 Bottle Frames, Rs. 22-8; 4 Bottle Frames, Rs. 30.

WORK BASKETS—Very neat pattern, in Wicker Work, ornamented with Plush Fringing, &c., and lined with Satin, Rs. 18 to Rs. 25.

WRITING DESKS—A large assortment, suitable for Presents to either Ladies or Gentlemen, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 100.

WRITING CABINETS—Specially designed as a Presentation Article for Gentlemen, Rs. 70 to Rs. 95.

JEWEL CASES—A large assortment in Plush, Calf, Morocco and other Fancy Leathers, &c., from Rs. 16 to Rs. 70.

GENTS' TRAVELLING JEWEL CASES, size 6 by 3, specially made to carry in Dressing Bags, &c., Rs. 16 each.

PHOTO SCREENS—In Leather, Plush, &c., to take Cabinet Photos, from Rs. 9 to Rs. 35.

HOUSEWIVES—Specially made for Officers going on service, &c., and fitted with strong Needles, Cotton, Buttons, &c., Rs. 7 to Rs. 10.

LADIES' FANCY HOUSEWIVES—In neat and new designs, from Rs. 8 to Rs. 12.

PURSES, a splendid assortment in Morocco, Russia, and Solid Leather, in all the different shapes, Re 1-4 to Rs. 10.

BIRTHDAY CARDS—The newest designs, from As. 4 to Re 1-4. Hand-painted ditto, from Rs. 1-4 to Rs. 2.

NEWSPAPER RACKS—Made to take the Daily Newspapers, a very neat and elegant Ornament for the Library. Price Rs. 9-8 each.

CRUMB BRUSHES AND TRAYS—In Oak, Papier Mache, &c., a very useful Article for any Household, Rs. 7 to Rs. 8.

TRIPLE FOLDING MIRRORS—An immense assortment, a most useful Present to a Lady, Rs. 18 to 45.

READING DESKS—In Solid Brass to stand on the Table, Rs. 8-8 each.

Ditto ditto of superior quality to hold a book at any angle required, Rs. 30.

LADIES' WAIST BELTS—In fancy Leathers, &c., &c., Rs. 6-12 to Rs. 14.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BERENAG TEA CO.

Trade Mark. B. T. Co. K.	Quality.	To any address in India by Parcel Post paid For a 5 lb. tin.	To any Railway Station in India Rail paid. For a 25 lb. box
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
POST & MO OFFICE,	1 Choice Orange Pekoe.	9 0 0	31 0 0
BERENAG, KUMAON.	2 Orange Pekoe.	7 0 0	27 0 0
TELEGRAPH OFFICE,	3 N.W.P. Government House Mixture.	6 8 0	25 0 0
ALMORA, KUMAON. TERMS:	4 Proprietor's Own Choice.	6 8 0	25 0 0
CASH WITH ORDER. ADDRESS:	5 Manager's Blend	5 13 0	21 0 0
THE PROPRIETOR,	6 Favorite Blend	5 8 0	20 0 0
BERENAG TEA Co.,	7 Pekoe Souchong	4 8 0	17 0 0
BERENAG P O, KUMAON.	8 Broken Tea or Tea Dust	4 0 0	05 1 0

Tea sent to any Address in Europe, all charges paid on favourable terms.

JAMES GEO. BELLAIRS,
Proprietor.

DRAWING AND SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS AND ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

TREACHER & Co. are direct Importers of the highest class of Instruments only. They are the special manufacture of a leading London Maker, and are in use in the principal Government Offices, this being a sufficient guarantee for their accuracy and for their excellence of workmanship and finish. The Prices will be found to bear favourable comparison with the best London Houses.

DRAWING INSTRUMENTS.

CASES BRASS INSTRUMENTS.
CASES ELECTRUM INSTRUMENTS.
SPARE INSTRUMENTS, HALF SETS.
BOWS, DIVIDERS, PROTRACTORS.
PROPORTIONAL COMPASSES.
BEAM and POCKET COMPASSES.
ARCHITECTS' and BUILDERS' SCALES.
ENGINEERS' and TRIANGULAR SCALES.
PARALLEL and POCKET RULES.
STRAIGHT EDGES. TEE SQUARES.
CURVES, SET SQUARES.
DRAWING BOARDS, STENCIL PLATES.

SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS.

THEODOLITES.
LEVELS. LEVELLING STAVES.
CLINOMETERS. SEXTANTS.
PRISMATIC COMPASSES.
MAGNETIC COMPASSES.
DUMPY LEVELS.
OPTICAL SQUARES.
CROSS STAFF HEADS.
METALLIC TAPES.
LAND CHAINS and ARROWS.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

TREACHER & Co. are appointed Special Agents for Messrs. Winsor & Newton, the excellent quality of whose manufactures is so well known and appreciated.

WATER COLOURS, in Cakes, Pans and Tubes.
PAPERS, BOOKS, BLOCKS
TRACING PAPER and CLOTH
SABLE and CAMEL-HAIR BRUSHES
PENCILS, CRAYONS, SAUCERS, SLANTS
OIL COLOURS, in Collapsible Tubes.
COLOUR BOXES. CANVAS.
PAPER MILLBOARDS, PANELS.
SABLE and HOG-HAIR BRUSHES
VARNISHES, OILS, MEDIA

AGENTS FOR
SCHLEICHER AND SCHULL'S CELEBRATED PAPERS

ILLUSTRATED PRICED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

"TOILET REQUISITES."

We have always on hand a good assortment of the above, comprising:—

SOAPS,
TOOTH POWDERS,
TOOTH PASTE,
TOOTH BRUSHES,
BATH GLOVES,
PERFUMES,
EAU DE COLOGNE,
TOILET VINEGAR,
RAZORS,
STROPS,
POMADES,
HAIR WASHES,
HAIR BRUSHES,
NAIL BRUSHES,
CLOTHES BRUSHES,

And other articles too numerous to detail. Catalogues free on application.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS, 35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

MONSOON RATES,

FROM RS. 100 TO RS. 200 PER MONTH.

APPLY TO

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

SEASON 1887-1888.

FRENCH CAMBRIC SHIRTINGS OXFORD SHIRTINGS.

WE have a splendid selection of the above fashionable Shirtings of BEST FRENCH MANUFACTURE. Very neat and new designs Made to measure. Rs. 33 for ½ doz.

Also a large assortment of BEST SCOTCH OXFORD SHIRTINGS, all the new stripes and checks. This material is eminently suitable for Monsoon Wear.

Made to measure. Rs. 36 for ½ doz.

We Guarantee Perfect Fit and Workmanship. Patterns and Self-measurement Forms Post free on application.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
SHIRTMAKERS AND HOSIERS,
BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

MADON'S NEVER-FAILING PULMONIC BALM.

THE GREAT INDIAN REMEDY

FOR THE CURE OF COUGH, COLD, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH, ASTHMA, AND OTHER DISEASES OF THE LUNGS AND CHEST.

A mild and safe combination of Purely Vegetable Drugs possessing Expectorant, Demulcent, and Balsamic properties. As this Preparation is entirely free from opium and other injurious and objectionable drugs, it may be given, without any danger, even to children. It NEVER fails to cure the most obstinate forms of Cough, Cold, Whooping Cough, &c., in a few doses. In ordinary Cold, when attended with Feverishness and Headache, the medicine acts as a charm, giving speedy relief when properly administered and the directions given with each bottle are attended to.

By common consent this is the best preparation known for the THROAT, LUNGS and CHEST—the most soothing, healing and strengthening. As a COUGH BALSAM, it has no equal, and having been in popular use over seven years, and largely recommended by the Medical Profession with the happiest results, can, therefore, be relied upon with perfect confidence by the public.

It is very pleasant to the taste, and does not offend the most sensitive stomach. It is readily taken by children and delicate persons, and it is also used as a SYRUP for improving the voice of SINGERS, PUBLIC SPEAKERS and CLERGYMEN.

TESTIMONIALS.

"Your Balm works wonders."
"A few doses, and the child was much better."
"Found it most efficacious."
"An invaluable Remedy for affections of the lungs."
"Thanks; no repetition of attacks."

&c., &c., &c.,

Per Bottle, As. 8 and Re. 1.

COOPER, MADON & CO., LD.,
OPERATIVE AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MARCKS' "CAMP" OR "SHIKAREE" TIME-PIECE.

NEATLY FINISHED, ACCURATE, DURABLE
and best value for the money.

Rs. 30 AND Rs. 35.

TO meet the requirements of several applicants for a CHEAP, WELL-FINISHED TIME-PIECE for Camp use, we have now manufactured a SOUND RELIABLE TIME-KEEPER in two sizes, and confidently recommend it to the public.

Brightly polished Nickel Case, with ring to hang against the tent pole or wall, all enclosed in a strong Case, with Strap......3½ in. Rs. 30
Ditto ditto ......5 in. ,, 35

BOLD DIAL AND HANDS—GOES 8 DAYS IN ANY POSITION.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY,
43, Esplanade Road,
Opposite the Clock Tower.

POONA,
No. 1, East Street,
Opposite Napier Hotel.

VISITORS TO BOMBAY.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,
Can supply any requisite,
and will be glad to give
any information wanted.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
T. R. HS. THE DUKE & DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT
AND
H. H. THE NIZAM OF HYDERABAD.

P. VUCCINO & CO.,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE

OPEN DAILY FROM 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Portraits of all sizes and descriptions executed in Oils and Water Colours by Competent Artists.

58, Meadows Street,
BOMBAY.

Regent House,
SIMLA.

RIDING TROUSERS AND BREECHES.

COMFORT IN THE SADDLE.

HUNTING, RACING AND POLO.

Whipcord, the best Chipping Norton, in every shade of Colour	Rs. 24 0
Thin Bedford Cord, Soft and Elastic, for Indian wear, Drab or *(Karki)*	,, 26 0
Stout Bedford, for district use and hard wear, Drab or *(Karki)*	,, 28 0
White Bedford, or Doeskin, most perfect materials	,, 38 0
White Imperial Kersey, made from the finest wool, very thin and elastic	,, 36 0
Drab Stockingette *(Karki)*, a new Elastic Material, stout, soft, and comfortable	,, 48 0
White do, do.	,, 48 0

Gaiters of the above materials, from Rs. 10. Real Buckskins for Strapping Knees and Seat.

SPECIAL CASH OR V. P. P. PRICES.

HOAR & CO., { BREECHES MAKERS, } BOMBAY.

PIANOFORTES.

SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

THE BIJOU PIANO, solid Walnut case, overstrung scale, 3 unisons, 7 octaves, brass plate over pin plank, solid iron frame, thoroughly bolted, screwed and secured in every way	Rs. 450
THE BOUDOIR PIANO, solid Walnut case, complete iron frame, overstrung scale, brass plate over pin plank, 7 octaves, metal action frame	,, 550
THE "UPRIGHT GRAND COTTAGE," solid Walnut case, extended ends, overstrung scale, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, metal Pin Plate, Steinway action on metal standards. Handsome Ormolu shell handles and sconces, carved Trusses. THE FINEST UPRIGHT GRAND IMPORTED	,, 675
SOLID DARK WALNUT GRAND SQUARE, complete iron frame extending over pin block, straight scale, long American dampers, 7 octaves	,, 675
SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, overstrung scale, solid, complete bronzed-iron frame extending over pin plank and bridge, Agraffe treble, American dampers, 7 octaves	,, 775
THE SCHIEDMAYER SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, with overstrung bass, made upon scientific principles, solid iron frame, with two pedals	,, 875
THE MIGNON GRAND, by Schiedmayer of Stuttgart, in solid Mahogany ebonized case, with nickel corner plates and mountings, complete iron frame—the most perfect Grand made	,, 1,550
THE "COLLARD AND COLLARD" SHORT IRON GRAND, in solid Walnut, or Ebonized and Gold, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, registered keyboard	,, 1,250

ILLUSTRATIONS OF EACH INSTRUMENT CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY AND CO. LIMITED, BOMBAY.

DUNNETT & Co.,

CIVIL & MILITARY BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURERS & LEATHER MERCHANTS.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

"MOOR" SHOOTING BOOTS.

UNDOUBTEDLY THE BEST BOOT MADE
FOR SHOOTING PURPOSES.

They are immensely strong, made as light as possible, compatible with their great durability, and are most comfortable to wear.

THE FINEST BOOT EXTANT
FOR SHIKARING.

Price, Rs. 23-8 per pair.
All kinds of Boots and Shoes,
(Civil and Military)
Made in the best style and of
FIRST CLASS MATERIALS ONLY.
Please apply for our new illustrated Price-list.

DUNNETT & Co.,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s.s. "SWORDMAN," 1,124 tons, Captain SYMONS, will sail on WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst.
For freight and passage, apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

BOMBAY EXTENSION COMMITTEE.

THE SUB-COMMITTEE at present engaged in preparing a report will be glad if any gentleman, wishing to be orally examined, will send in his name without delay to the undersigned at the Custom House.

W. W. DREW,
Secretary.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS.

MR. CHARLES TAYLOR has now been CONFIRMED in his appointment as SUPERINTENDENT of the above Press, and is authorized to receive all money due to the Press and to sign receipts for the same.

W. E. B. NORMAN,
Hon. Secretary.

Byculla, 8 August 1887.

THE MAZAGON SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an INTERIM DIVIDEND, at the rate of Rupees 8 per Share (free of Income Tax) for the Half-year ended 30th June 1887 will be paid on and after TUESDAY the 23rd instant, between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 15th instant, on production of their Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th to the 24th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.
D. M. PETIT SONS & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 8th August 1887.

THE MADRAS UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS CO., Limited.

ધી મદ્રાસ યુનાઈટેડ સ્પીનીંગ એન્ડ વીવીંગ
મીલ્સ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the Half-year ending 30th June 1887, of Rs. 120 per whole Share and Rs. 30, per quarter Share (free of Income Tax) is declared payable to the Registered Shareholders of this Company on and after WEDNESDAY, the 10th August 1887, between the hours of 12 a.m., and 3 p.m., at the Registered Office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on production of Share Certificates.

By order of the Board of Directors,
મુલજી જેઠાની કુંo
i. e. MOOLJEE JAITHA & CO.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 9th to 16th August 1887, both days inclusive.

Bombay, 8th August 1887.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received in the Office of the Agent and Chief Engineer, Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company, up to noon of 20th August 1887, for LOADING and UNLOADING, &c., of Permanent Way Materials, Machinery, Rolling Stock, Timber, and Stores of all descriptions at the following Depots:—

NAGPORE,
RAJNANDGAON,

and also for UNLOADING and STACKING, &c., of permanent Way Materials and other Stores at the various stations of the open line of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

Forms of Tender and Condition of Contract can be obtained on payment of Rs. 2 from the Office of the Chief Storekeeper, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, Nagpur, C.P.

No Tender will be considered which is not accompanied with a sum of Rs. 200 as Earnest Money.

Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for Loading and Unloading" and addressed to the Agent and Chief Engineer, Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company, Nagpur.

Seals of Tenderers (unable to write) will not be accepted; they should have their marks verified by witnesses.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order,
A. D. ROLLO,
Chief Storekeeper, Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

Dated Nagpur, 5th August 1887.

NOW READY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy .... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

NOW READY

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, of the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance.... Rs. 10
Single Copy .... Annas 4

NOTICE is hereby given that VIAS SHIVRAM PARSHOTAM and SINGRAJ RAMJI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, have contracted to sell the premises hereunder particularly described. All persons having any Claim against or to the said premises, either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lien, lease or otherwise, howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Offices, No. 2, Church Gate Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase would be completed without reference to any such Claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE PREMISES ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Fazindari land or ground whereof Narsinga Saibu Kamathi is the Fazindar, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Falkland Road outside the Fort, in the Registration District of Bombay, registered in the Books of the Municipality under Nos. 317, 319 and 321 containing by admeasurement 161 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say: on or towards the east by the property of Bora Camrudin Abdulalli, on or towards the west by a passage belonging to Narsa Saibu, on or towards the north by the property of Jaichand Bhudur, and on or towards the south by the Duncan Road now called Falkland Road.—Dated the 8th August 1887.

BALKRISHNA & DIKSHIT,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

ESTABLISHED 1803.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.................. £1,200,000
PAID-UP.................................. £ 300,000
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS over...... £1,580,000

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise in Bombay and up-country issued, on behalf of the above Company at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom all particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

THE HOUSE LAROCHE JOUBERT & CIE warns the Public against a Label Duborde Goumart and Cie in circulation, which is nothing but an ILLEGAL IMITATION of their TRADE MARK for Laid Linear Paper.

WANTED a well-educated European LADY GOVERNESS, in a gentleman's family, to instruct three children, ranging from seven to nine years of age, in English, French, Drawing, Music, etc. She must be of good character, and should possess respectable references. Application for terms, with testimonials and photograph, to be made to "OSCAR," care of Post Master, Hyderabad Deccan.

JAS. McCABE'S GOLD HUNTING WATCHES.

MANUFACTURED by some of his old experienced workmen whose services we have engaged. A few of these celebrated Watches, in Stout 18 carat Gold Cases, Engine-turned and Plain, are now obtainable for Cash Rs. 325, or by twelve monthly instalments Rs. 30.

MARCKS AND Co., Limited,
POONA, East Street. | BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS
IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS
CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*.
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of the
Bombay Government, dated the 26th March
and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

NEW STATIONERY,

Received by last Mail,
CAN BE HAD AT
The Bombay Gazette Offices,
16, ESPLANADE,
(NEXT TO THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL.)

NOTE-PAPER.

	Rs.	a.	
IMPERIAL TREASURY, ROSE REP—Albert size, extra double thick	8	0	per ream.
Do. do. do. Blue...	8	0	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY, VELLUM REP—extra double thick, octavo	8	0	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY REP—Queen's, extra double thick	7	8	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID—extra thick, large octavo	7	8	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY VELLUM REP—Albert size	7	0	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID—extra thick, octavo	7	0	"
THE "CASTLE"—Double thick, cream laid, octavo	5	8	"
SUPER CREAM LAID—Double thick, large 8vo	5	8	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID—Queen's, extra thick ...	5	0	"
AIR DRIED IMPERIAL VELLUM.—Good-toned writing paper, rough surface	3	4	"
THICK SATIN SUPERFINE CREAM LAID—Albert size	3	0	"
BANK LARGE POST, Cream wove, very tough and good Post paper	2	8	"
Ditto.—Azure wove ditto.	2	8	"
THICK RELIANCE.—Good thick serviceable Note-paper, Cream Laid	2	8	"
SUPERFINE CREAM LAID Note-paper	2	8	"
"RELIANCE" Note-paper, Superfine, Cream Laid, extra good quality	2	8	"
SUPERFINE CREAM Note-paper, "S. D. 5,"	2	0	"
CREAM LAID Note-paper, "S. D. 3," a serviceable sheet	1	8	"

All the above are in four packets of five quires each, which may be had singly.

ENVELOPES.

	Rs.	a.	
IMPERIAL TREASURY, ROSE REP, to match "Albert"	1	4	per 100
IMPERIAL TREASURY, BLUE REP.	1	4	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY VELLUM REP, to match octavo of same quality	1	8	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY, Vellum Rep, to match Queen size	1	4	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID—extra thick, to match large octavo note-paper...	1	8	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY, Vellum Rep, to match "Albert" note-paper of same quality	1	4	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID, to match octavo note-paper	1	4	"
DOUBLE THICK, SUPERFINE CREAM LAID, to match "Castle" note-paper	1	0	"
DOUBLE THICK, SUPERFINE CREAM LAID, to match large octavo of same quality ...	1	0	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID, to match Queen size, extra thick	1	0	"
"VELLUM," strong, thick, unglazed, to match Imperial Vellum note-paper	2	2	per 250
CREAM LAID, Court Shape to match Thick Satin note-paper	1	4	"
COMMERCIAL BANK.—Large size envelope, as good as hand made, to match Bank Large Post, (cream or azure)	4	12	per 1,000
CANADIAN BUFF, No. 6	3	0	"
" " No. 7	3	12	"
DRABS.—Beautifully finished, pale ashy tint, very strong and opaque	4	8	"
MOTTLED GREY.—Same quality as above—beautifully finished	4	8	"
"MAGIC," Quality 11B, large size to hold a Post Note-paper	4	4	"
AFRICAN GLOBE.—Superior white envelope, high flap, with broad cover for printing addresses	3	4	per 100
"QUALITY J," Superfine Cream Laid	3	0	per 1,000.
THISTLE.—A highly glazed white envelope	3	0	"
YELLOWS.—Superior quality	2	8	"
"ADVERTISER," No. 7, larger than "Advertiser," No. 4	2	4	"
RAILWAY BUFFS.—Cheap, and neat envelope for daily use	2	0	"
"ADVERTISER," No. 4, better quality than the above...	1	14	"
"SPECIAL," No. 7, larger size, than the above	1	12	"
"SPECIAL," Superfine Cream Laid, small size	1	10	"
SQUARE No. 1.—White, glazed, very thick and highly finished	2	0	per 250
SQUARE No. 2.—Same size as above, but a little thinner	1	8	"
SQUARE, SMALL.—To fit chit papers, glazed, white and thick	1	4	"
"GLOBE, O," extra large square Envelope	1	4	"
"GLOBE, P," square, well-finished Envelope	0	14	"
VALUABLES.—Handmade Envelope for remittances, white outside, salmon inside, very strong Envelope	1	8	per 100
LARGE SQUARE.—For invitation cards	0	8	"

STATIONERY IN CONVENIENT BOXES.

	Rs.	a.	
OLEOGRAPH STATIONERY Boxes with brass clasp, containing 100 sheets superior Note-paper and 100 Envelopes to match	2	8	each.
"APSLEY" Box.—Paper box, containing 48 sheets Note-paper and 48 Envelopes double thick, delicate tints, assorted	0	12	"
EXPRESS CARDS.—Very handsome cards, gilt edged, with envelopes of the latest style to match, Cream, White, Fawn, Cerulean, or Grey colour, 50 Cards and 50 Envelopes in each box	1	0	"

Other varieties, from Annas 8 to Rs. 2-8 per box.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE."
Samples of Notepaper and Envelopes free on application.

SAMUEL FITZE & Co.,
EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
70 AND 71, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN
LONDON, E. C.

NOTICES.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,
BOMBAY, SECUNDERABAD, CALCUTTA.

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

Our own make. (Specially recommended.)

	Metal.	Silver.
Open-face	Rs. 25	Rs. 40
Hunting	" 28	" 45
Cut-hunting	" 30	" 50

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

By John Barrel. (A good reliable watch.)

	Metal.	Silver.
Open-face	Rs. 18	Rs. 28
Hunting	" 19	" 29
Cut-hunting	" 20	" 30

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

GENT'S GOLD KEYLESS WATCHES.

We sell now a thoroughly good and reliable Keyless Lever Watch, in 18 carat Gold case, at the undermentioned exceedingly low rates:—

Open-face,	18 carat	Rs. 100
Hunting	"	" 110
Cut-hunting	"	" 115

(TWO YEARS' GUARANTEE.)

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

SCARF PINS.

Just received the following fashionable Scarf Pins of 18 carat Gold, in case.

Lotus	Rs. 15
Acorn	" 12
Shamrock	" 11
Thistle	" 14

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

CHRISTENING PRESENTS.

Sets of Knife, Fork and Spoon of Hall-marked Sterling Silver in elegant Leather cases.

From Rs. 25 to 45.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

NOVELTIES IN PLATEDWARE.

Hundreds of neat and useful articles suitable as presents on any occasion now on view.

This is our first consignment of Platedware, therefore all New and Fresh.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

THE TRAVELLER'S CUP.

Plated Cups, folding in 3 pieces, guaranteed impermeable, in 3 sizes

Rs. 3, Rs. 4, Rs. 5.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO,
BOMBAY.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects are destroyed by Keating's Insect Powder, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles the success of this Powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for and take no other than "Keating's Powder," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in bottles.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY
ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet, will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising at six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the *Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL...48,000,000
RESERVE FUND 4800 000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, (Ld.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts a 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank allows interest on Fixed Deposits for 12 months at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods can be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, and Colombo. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER,
Manager.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

SUPERIOR OLD
HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY.

SHIPPED by Alexandre et Cie., of Barbezieux, to the late Firm of B. Warburton and Co., as supplied to Messes and Clubs, &c., one, two, three and four diamonds, at Rs. 26, 30, 34, and 38 per dozen, respectively.

ORDINARY PEG BRANDY.

Jules Lennox and Co.'s Anchor Brand, at Rs. 21 per doz.
Em. LaGrange and Co.'s 3 Cock Brand, at Rs. 18 " "

The above prices are subject to 5 per cent. discount for Cash.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
11, MILITARY SQUARE, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby informed that Mr. H. W. ROSE'S CONNECTION with the firm Rose and Co., Tailors and Outfitters, Secunderabad, Deccan, has CEASED from THIS DAY.

G. W. LEACH,
Pleader.

27th July, 1887.

EVERY MAN Interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure, nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent, in plain envelope, free. The Marston Remedy Co., 249½, High Holborn, London, W.C.

GERMAN LLOYD
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Ld.
CAPITAL M3,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favorable Rates.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co. STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments. The Fisheries, Healtheries, Inventories, Colinderies, Post Offices, Lloyds, Board of Works, &c.

HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston. No fuel but kerosine oil. No Engineer. THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand. Can be seen at.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE!

MARSHALL'S Portable, 12 H. P. Second-hand, in Perfect Condition
ROBEY'S 12 H. P. Semi-portable, new.

F. FISCHER & Co.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(Gramme and Iablochkoff Patents)
AUSTRALASIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT POWER AND STORAGE COMPANY, Ld.
(Edison and Swan's Patents)
SPIECKER AND CO. ELECTRIC LIGHT CO., Ld.

THE above comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe.

PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLY REDUCED.

F. FISCHER AND CO.,
Agents for India.

TELEPHONES & ELECTRIC BELLS.

The new MAGNETO TELEPHONES require no BATTERY!!

INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE
(FELTEN & GUILLEAUME'S)

FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, BELLS, Telephones Submarine, Underground and Mining Operations. As supplied to the English, Colonial and Foreign Governments.

STOCKS ON HAND.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

CIE DES CRISTALLERIES DE
BACCARAT.

THE Depot of this world-famed Company's Glass and Crystal Ware is now opened, and the Public is invited to visit an exhibition of CRYSTAL CHANDELIERS, TABLE AND ORNAMENTAL WARE, VASES, &C., ART PORCELAINS, REAL AND ZINC ARTISTIC BRONZE WARE, MIRRORS, &C., such as has never been seen in India.

ORDERS FROM DEALERS REGISTERED FREE OF COMMISSION, AT FABRIK PRICES.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

Depot, New Buildings, Meadows Street.

PILSENER BEER—UNSURPASSED QUALITY.

Special price to introduce it largely.

QUARTS .... Rs. 4-8 per doz.
PINTS .... " 2-12 "

In quantities of not less than 1 case.

F. FISCHER & CO.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION
AND PRESENT POSITION,
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other Illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON,
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Copies can be had at the
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT
ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM
AS TO THE COST OF
A Sum to be received at a specified age
(or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the ____________ Day of ____________ 18____ what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. ____________ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name ____________
Address ____________
Occupation ____________
____________ 188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 1,852,000
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	" 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£5,348,407, 9s. 2d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862 .... £300,690
" 1885 .... £988,156

LIFE BRANCH.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods. Adults, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,058,79

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1863	£1,579,578	3	9		1878	£4,049,15	14	1
1878	£2,645,503	1	2		1885	£5,348,407	9	2

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hummum-street.

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD

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Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion, renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s, per bottle, The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

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BOMBAY.

Vessels Arrived.—The following vessels arrived on the 7th :—Assam (s), from Trieste. Yesterday :—Byculla (s), Moulmein.

Vessel Sailed.—The following vessel sailed yesterday :—Java (s), for Persian Gulf and Karachi.

Medical.—Dr. Shapurjee A. Kapadia, L.R.C.P., &c., &c., has passed successfully the M.D. examination at Brussels.

The Prince's Dock.—The s.s. Imperator, Raffaeli Rubattino and Orion entered the dock on Sunday, and the s.s. Zanzibar yesterday.

Bombay Institution for Deaf-Mutes.—H. H. the Nawab Bahadur of Moorshedabad has contributed Rs. 150 towards the funds of this institution.

Polo.—The game this afternoon will be :—Black and Yellow—Messrs. Gray (captain), Murray, Sladen and Summer *vs.* White—Messrs. Craigie (captain), Wallace, Fenton and Warner. Play will commence at 5-15 p.m.

Fort Gratuitous Dispensary.—The total number of patients treated during the month of July 1887, was 3,786 ; the daily average was 122 ; the total of new admissions was 1,432 ; and the number of children vaccinated 56.

Arrival of a Native Noble.—Mungulchund Maharaj, secretary to his Highness Mahrajah Dungersing of Marwar, arrived here on Sunday, accompanied by thirteen followers. He has taken up his residence at Mr. Premchund Roychund's bungalow, in Love Lane, Byculla.

Lost Currency Notes.—Mahomed Hoosein, a merchant, having his place of business in Ash Lane, Fort, reported to the police on Sunday the loss of a currency note for Rs. 1,000, which complainant states he left under a blotting pad on his writing table.

The Government House Banquet.—The dinner at Government House, which was to take place on Tuesday, the 9th instant, has, in consequence of Sir Maxwell Melvill's death, been postponed to Friday, the 19th, and the dinner on Friday, the 12th, to Friday, the 26th instant.

Music at the Apollo Bunder.—The band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme of music at Apollo Bunder this evening, commencing at 6 o'clock (weather permitting).

March	Remembrance	M. Curry.
Grand Selection	Bohemian Girl	Balfe.
Valse	Fairie Voices	Crowe.
Polonaise		Chopin.
Polka	The Dragoons	Fahrbach.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Criminal Breach of Trust.—Bhickoo Wittoo was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of criminal breach of trust in respect of a copper pot, valued at Re.1, belonging to a woman named Ruckmee, living at Sunker-setts' Wady, at Girgaum. The accused, who lives in the same Wady, about a fortnight ago obtained the loan of the copper vessel on a false pretence, and pledged the same with a Marwaree, from whom it was recovered. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and also admitting one previous conviction, was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

Paying His Debts.—Inspector Saunders yesterday charged Bika Nooloo, a young Hindoo, before Mr. Ryan, with stealing Rs. 5 in cash. The accused was employed by a caste-fellow, at a low rate of wages and on Saturday he suddenly left his work. This action excited the suspicion of his master. Inquiries were made and the matter was reported to the police, who arrested him drunk in a liquor shop. The accused in defence admitted taking the money, which he said was due to him, as he had not been paid for the last week, and he was in debt. He paid a sweetmeat vendor Rs. 2, and a rupee to a dhobie. His Worship gave him 14 days' hard labour.

Beware of Hawkers.—Hajee Nathoo, a hawker, was yesterday convicted and sentenced to three months' hard labour in the Common Gaol, by Mr. Ryan, on a charge of stealing a pair of flannel trowsers. Inspector Stanford narrated the facts of the case to the Court, when it appeared that the accused went to the house of a Mr. Murrel in Colaba offering to buy and sell old things. Thinking he was unobserved, the man took the the trowsers from a window where they were drying, and walked away with them. However, a butler saw the action and managed to arrest the accused while he was entering a railway carriage which was about to start from Colaba. In defence prisoner averred the had bought the trowsers from the butler, but he could not establish the line of defence set up.

Fatal Accident.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the Sonapore burning ground, touching the death of Tookaram Kooshaba, aged 25 years, a bamboo coolie employed at a new mill in course of erection at Chinchpoogly. On the 24th ultimo, while he was at work on a staging at the mill, he accidentally fell off, a distance of about twelve feet. He became unconscious and commenced bleeding from the left ear. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, and about four days afterwards was removed by his father to his house at Khetwady, where deceased remained unconscious up to the time of his death, early yesterday morning. The verdict recorded was to the effect that death was caused by injuries received by an accidental fall from a staging.

A Suspicious Burglar.—Eduljee Jamsetjee, a young Parsee who has just completed a term of seven years in the Sassoon Reformatory, was yesterday charged at the instance of Superintendent Page, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, with being found on the night of the 3rd instant armed with instruments for housebreaking, &c., with intent to commit a felonous act, at the shop of Khodabux Jamset, in Grant Road. On the night in question the accused was seen sitting near the shop of the complainant, with a screwdriver in his hand, and on being observed he immediately ran away. Subsequently he was arrested, and failing to render a satisfactory account of himself accused, on admitting one previous conviction, was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

A Consent Decree.—As the High Court yesterday, the case of Jamsetjee Nanabhoy Davur *vs.* Dorabjee Nanabhoy Wadia and others was called on before the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran. Mr. Vicajee appeared for the plaintiff ; Mr. R. D. Setna for the first defendant, and Mr. Jardine for other defendants. By consent of the parties, his Lordship passed a decree to the following effect :—The rule *nisi* for an injunction and *ad interim* injunction, issued at the instance of the plaintiff, is to be dissolved, and the plaintiff was to be paid Rs. 5,500 in full satisfaction of his claim upon the estate of the late Nowrojee Jamsetjee Wadia. The defendant's attorneys were to pay the amount to plaintiff on receipt by them of the sale proceeds of the family dwelling house situated within the Fort. Plaintiff was to vacate the house one full month after he had received the abovementioned amount. He was to join the defendants in executing all deeds and documents necessary for the administration of the estate of Nowrojee Jamshedjee Wadia. He was to pay his own costs, and the costs of the defendants were to come out of the sale proceeds of the house.

Cholera Statistics in Satara Collectorate.—Sixty-seven persons were attacked with cholera at Satara, of which fourteen proved fatal. In Tasgaum two thousand two hundred and sixteen persons were attacked, of which nine hundred and fifty-eight proved fatal. In Khanapur one thousand and thirteen persons were attacked, of which seven hundred and sixty-eight proved fatal. In Koregaum four hundred and twelve persons were attacked, of which one hundred and eighty died. In Khatao one thousand and four persons were attacked, of which fifty-four died. In Walva one thousand six hundred and fifty-eight persons were attacked, of which six hundred and ninety-eight proved fatal.—*Poona Observer.*

Criminal Breach of Trust.—Nanchund Mulchund, a sowkar residing in the City, handed over currency notes of the value of nine hundred rupees to one Narayen Sonar, on Monday last, to be made over to Walchund Oogerchund, a sowkar at Bombay, but instead of doing so, the Sonar misappropriated the money to his own use. On giving information to the police, he was arrested at Bombay and brought to Poona on Saturday last.—*Ibid.*

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by Anglo-American-Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

CRICKET AT POONA.

(From our Special Reporter.)

POONA, Aug. 6.

The first day's play, as telegraphed to you, afforded each team an opportunity to play an innings which in the end left Bombay 73 to the bad. But this was doubtless due to the wretched state of the ground, owing to the heavy rain which fell during the whole week ; and it was anything but right that, having won the toss, your eleven should have decided to go in. The earlier play of Bombay seemed to justify the step they took in putting their opponents in the field, for with Swinhoe and Wilkins defending and at once opening, everything looked rosy, but as the game proceeded, and the fourth wicket—Blackwell's—fell, it became painfully apparent that they had made a fatal mistake. With Bell's retirement to the tent, having hit the ball loosely into the hands of "mid-on," good luck seemed to have gone with him, for disaster followed disaster, though Gould made a brave attempt to turn the tide, and four wickets fell for but a single run. But I really think the good bowling with such a wicket was too much for Bombay. As you may judge from his anlysis, Becher, a left round arm medium pace bowler, had it almost all his own way. Metcalfe, with a slow over-arm delivery, was nearly as good, though he was somewhat punished. In their turn out in the field Bombay fared as badly, for Holland was in very poor form, and the other changes were equally out of their usual style. Macbeth alone was of any use, and his analysis of 5 wickets for 22 runs showed what a tower of strength he was, and how fortunate that his vacancy was not filled up when absent till the tiffin hour, owing to his having missed the evening train on Thursday. During the whole day the weather was very good and much beyond what could be expected in Bombay. It was delightfully cool, and the "leather-hunting" your team had, one would fancy was almost a treat, for it was as cool as you have it on a December morning. Poona is full now, and the old Gymkhana ground was pretty well crowded, at least the pavilion and the tents were.

Annexed are details of the play and bowling analysis :—

Having won the toss, Bombay elected to play, and sent in as their representatives Swinhoe and Wilkins to the attack of Metcalfe and Carnegy. Swinhoe opened the game with a couple off Metcalfe's first ball, playing it into the slips. Wilkins commenced his career with a brace off Carnegy, cutting it also into the slips, which he followed up two overs later with a similar number from Metcalfe. Three maidens were then trundled down, when Swinhoe skied one off Metcalfe for a brace and brought ten up on the board. Wilkins added a couple to this off the same bowler, and his partner followed suit with a capitally placed hit off one from Carnegy for a like amount. Up till now the game was very slow, the scorers merely recording twos and an occasional single, when Swinhoe cut Metcalfe to the leg for three, and followed this up with a boundary hit in the next over for 4 from Carnegy. The Bombay men had now quite mastered the bowling, so Col. Lyttelton judiciously took Carnegy off and sent Becher in his room. The new man was cut for a single in his first over, and Wilkins subsequently added to the score a couple off Metcalfe. This brought 30 up. Wilkins continued to punish Metcalfe's bowling, and scored 4 off his succeeding over, but in Becher's next over Wilkins cut the ball into Lyttelton's hands between the wickets. (1-37-16.) Holland filled the vacancy, and the first two overs of his partnership with Swinhoe were productive of a quartette placed to the credit of the later player for a beautiful hit to leg off of one from Becher. Holland opened his score with a deuce, which resulted from a fine long drive to the on off a ball of Metcalfe's. A maiden followed from Becher, and Swinhoe then cut Metcalfe for one which completed the first half century. Holland added a triplet to this from the same bowler, and Swinhoe contributed a like number off the same bowler in a later over, for a fine cut to leg. Becher sent down a maiden, but Metcalfe was not so fortunate as Holland, and drove him for a couple in the next over. The score was brought to sixty by Swinhoe hitting Becher for a couple. Williams was here substituted for Metcalfe, and his second ball was hit by Holland into the hands of the cover point, who however sent the ball in quickly, and Holland on his return from an unsuccessful attempt for a run was stumped by Lyttelton. (2-62-7.) Bell now partnered with Swinhoe, and commenced business at once with scoring a single off the new bowler. Becher's next over was a maiden, but the succeeding over produced 4 to the credit of Swinhoe from Williams. Bell added another single to his total from Becher, but the next ball upset Swinhoe's wicket just as he was beginning to be considered a fixture. His side regretted his loss, though he was down in the scorer's book for 34, which he had compiled in a very nicely played innings. (3-68-30.) With Blackwell at the vacant wicket, Metcalfe came on again and trundled down a maiden ; but ere he had time to open his score, the new man hit Becher into the hands of Mainwaring at point. (4-68-0.) Gould followed on with Bell, who brought the score to 70 with a leg hit for a couple off Becher. Following this up with another brace, which he secured from Metcalfe, Gould piled his first single off the same bowler, but the next ball Bell hit very loosely into the hands of Kilkelly fielding at mid on. (5-74-7.) Brooks was Gould's next partner, and the first few minutes of their association resulted in three placed to Gould's credit. After having scored a single Brooks succumbed to Becher. (6-78-1.) Young took the vacant wicket. Gould with some very judicious hitting secured 4 off Metcalfe's next over, but his partner through an injudicious stroke off the first ball of the succeeding over—Becher's—had to retire, having placed the ball in the hands of Phayre. (7-82-0.) The Bombay captain now associated with Gould, but he brought no good luck with him to stay the tide which appeared to be overwhelming his side, as the last named gentleman was clean bowled by Becher. This was the eighth wicket with the score the same. (8-82-8.) Kreyer was the captain's next partner, but the first ball he received from Metcalfe he hit and on Peany responding to his call for run, was stumped before he could get back to his place. The ninth wicket thus fell with the score but one more. (9-83-0.) This state of things—four maidens for four wickets—went far to improve the bowling analysis, which by no means required it, as both Becher and Metcalfe were dead on the wicket.

Poona went in for its turn before tiffin, and was represented by Metcalfe and Mainwaring, the bowling being entrusted to Swinhoe and Holland. Swinhoe opened the ball with a maiden and Holland followed with another. Metcalfe then hit Swinhoe for two, and added a single soon after the same bowler was punished for a like amount in his next over, while Holland trundled down a maiden. Metcalfe was at off in Holland's next over by Professor Forrest, who was fielding for the absent Macbeth. Fielding as he was in a veritable bog, the man of letters was hardly able to keep his feet, and much less the ball, though the catch was easy. Swinhoe continued to be punished, and it was mainly off his bowling that the first decade was telegraphed in a short time. Metcalfe secured a triplet from a fine drive off Holland, and he subsequently scored a single off Swinhoe.

After tiffin when play was resumed, Metcalfe hit Holland for a couple, and soon after for a single, thus registering the second decade. Brooks came on instead of Swinhoe, but he was immediately driven for a single. Holland's two overs followed maidens as he put on a heavy pace, and Mainwaring, his unhappy victim, simply played the balls with one or the other of his extremities. But the next over he was obliged to retire, having been unable to stop a bailer from Brooks—(1-25-4)—Carnegy succeeding to the vacancy. Metcalfe piled a quartette to his increasing score off Holland, and subsequently secured a brace by cutting Brooks through the slips. Carnegy succumbed to Brooks, after he had been severely hit by a swift ball from Holland. (2-35-4.) Lyttelton, the Poona captain, now partnered with Metcalfe, who added another triplet to his score off Holland, following this up with a nice forward drive, which was productive of a similar sum, and brought 40 on the telegraph board. Metcalfe continued, and after securing a couple off Brooks, sent Holland away, in the next over, for a third three. Lyttelton opened his account at the scorers with a couple which he snatched off Holland. The half century was registerd with another couple contributed by Metcalfe off Brooks, and to this Lyttelton added another sum of the same amount from a hit to leg of one of Brook's. Hollands succeeding over was somewhat similarly disastrous, as Metcalfe drove him with a beautiful stroke, which should only have produced a couple. In Brook's next over Lyttleton secured three, while his companion added a single to the score off Holland, who in his next turn gave way to Wilkins, and his first ball produced three byes, and his third resulted in a single to Metcalfe's credit. Seventy was shortly after this telegraphed. Lyttelton in quick succession added two couples and a single off Brooks, and Metcalfe supplemented the total with a further triplet for a drive of Wilkins. Eighty went up soon after, and three singles were quickly added. Lyttelton then drove Wilkins for one more quartette, and the Poona score thus passed that of Bombay for two wickets. Metcalfe supplemented this with another four off Wilkins and brought the total to 90. The next ball however from Wilkins clean bowled him. (3-93-62.) The retiring player had 62 to his account, which he had compiled by some very pretty and judicious play. Carpenter now associated with Lyttleton, and the first few minutes of their partnership was productive of seven credited to Lyttelton and debited to Macbeth. This brought the century up amidst a *furore* of applause from the Poonawallahs. The next over Lyttleton's account was nearly closed. He skied a ball from Wilkins to where Young scouted in the deep field, but the latter in a very creditable attempt was unsuccessful in catching. In return the batsman hit the next ball for a brace, and then followed it up with one more single. Carpenter opened his score with one off Wilkins, and his companion increased his total with yet another four off the same bowler. When the total had reached 114, Carpenter, in giving way to the temptation to drive an enticing ball from Macbeth, missed his mark and had to retire, clean bowled. (4-114-1.) Caldecott occupied the vacancy, and opened his score at once with a deuce off Macbeth. The companionship of the two Colonels, however, did not last long, for Colonel Lyttelton was bowled in the next over by Macbeth, and retired with a well-played 42 to his credit. (5-121-42.) Steele replaced his captain, and Holland resumed the leather, but no change in favour of Bombay resulted. Steele and his partner continued to play carefully, and gradually piled singles on to the score, which soon stood at 130. However, Steele soon after this, and just as he was getting set, played one from Macbeth into the hands of Holland at slip. (6-131-5.) Kilkelly went on, but succumbed immediately to a "*yorker*" from Macbeth. (7-131-0.) Phayre was the next man in and at once placed a single to his account, following this up with a brace off Holland, but he was clean bowled in Macbeth's over. (8-138-9.) Caldecott had now associated with him Becher, and between them both soon brought up the total to 140, when the latter gave Wilkins a chance at point of which he did not fail to avail himself. (9-140-2.) Williams went on, but the partners would have been separated earlier if Holland and Blackwell had allowed either the one or the other to take an easy chance afforded by Caldecott. As it was neither saw the other and came one and just as the ball fell in and out of their hands. To add insult to the injured feelings of the bowler Caldecott smote his next over all about the field. Wiliams, however, ended his side's first innings by hitting the ball into Wilkins's hand. (10-156-3.)

CRICKET.

A match was played to-day between the Government Telegraph and Arsenal Cricket Clubs. The following was the state of the game when time was called :—

ARSENAL C. C.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Cruickshank, c Cooke, b Lowe	12	c McMahon, b Nagle	7
Walshe, b Cassels	5	b Nagle	5
Walmsley, st. Booth, b Lowe	0	b Cassels	4
Colhoun, b Cassels	0	l b w b Nagle	1
Gainher, c Bailie, b Lowe	0	b Nagl	17
Holborn, b Lowe	3	ct and b Nagle	0
Pinsent, b Cassels	9	not out	13
Watkins, not out	9	c McMahon, b Nagle	2
Evans, c and b Lowe	0	b Cassels	0
Gouldsworthy, c & b Cassels	5	b Cassels	4
Merriman, run out	5	c, A Pitcher, b Sell	6
Byes	3	Byes	7
Wides	0	Wides	1
Leg byes	0	Leg byes	0
Total	51	Total	67

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH C. C.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Cooke, b Walshe	12	c Walsh, b Cruickshank	0
Booth, c Holborn, b Cruickshank	0	b Cruickshank	22
Lowe, c Walshe, b Cruickshank	5	not out	1
Cassels, c and b Cruickshank	7	c and b Walshe	1
Bailie, b Walshe	0	c and b Walshe	8
McMahon, b Walshe	2	c Holborn, b Walshe	4
Nagle, c Colhoun, b Cruickshank	5	not out	8
Warner, l b w Cruickshank	3	did not bat.	
A Pilcher, b Walshe	2	do. do. do.	
Sell, c Merriman, b Cruickshank	0	do. do. do.	
H Pilcher, not out	7	c and b Cruickshank	2
Byes	0	Byes	3
Wides	0	Wides	0
Leg byes	0	Leg byes	1
Total	43	Total	50

SECOND EAST YORKSHIRE REGIMENT *VS.* THE MARINE BATTALION.

The East Yorkshire team suffered their first defeat this season at the hands of the Marine Battalion, on Saturday last. The underhand bowling of the natives appeared to puzzle the Europeans considerably, and run-getting was rendered difficult by the excellent fielding of the Marine Battalion. On the other hand, with one or two exceptions, the fielding of the Europeans was most indifferent and seemed to show a lack of interest in the game, and there is no doubt that this slackness in the field lost the match for the East Yorkshire. Kelly and Gott batted well against the bowling of Sudkia and Gunput. For the Marine Battalion, Gunput and Gunia made a long stand, putting on 58 runs out of 87. The bowling on both sides was good for the Natives. Sudkia deserves special mention, and for the East Yorkshire Lieutenant Begbie's bowling in the second innings was very deadly, two wickets falling in the first six balls. The scores were as follows :—

EAST YORKSHIRE REGIMENT.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Lieut Stackpole, b Soorkia	9	b Rutunia	2
Pte Foxon, c Perrera, b Gunput	2	b Rutunia	9
Pte Duck, c Pandoo, b Soorkia	10	b Soorkia	2
Lieut Speak, c David, b Gunput	1	c Rutunia, b Soorkia	2
Drummer Kelly, c Gunput, b Soorkia	17	c Goonia, b Pandoo	9
Pte Barton, c and b Soorkia	3	c Mhadoo, b Pandoo	5
Corpl Moore, b Pandoo	3	b Pandoo	0
Pte Gott, b Soorkia	0	b Soorkia	23
Lieut Begbie, b Soorkia	2	not out	7
Pte Fleming, not out	0	c and b Soorkia	11
Pte Barringham, b Soorkia	0	b Soorkia	0
Extras	2	Extras	1
Total	49	Total	71

MARINE BATTALION.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Pandoo, b Fleming	4	b Lt Begbie	0
Gopall, b Kelly	1	b Lt Begbie	1
David, l b w, b Kelly	4	b Lt Begbie	5
Shaikh Lall Mohamed, b Fleming	0		
Gunput, b Kelly	30		
Siwa, b Fleming	3	not out	10
Goonia, b Kelly	28		
Mhadoo, b Lieut Begbie	7	not out	8
Perrera, b Lieut Begbie	0		
Rutunia, not out	0		
Soorkia, b Kelly	0		
Extras	10	Extras	15
Total	87	Total	39

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 5th August :—

THE LATE MR. JAIRAZBHOY PEERBHOY.

Before proceeding with the business of the meeting the chairman alluded to the death of Mr. Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, which occurred on 29th ultimo, and on his motion the following resolution was passed :—

The Trustees desire to place on record their sense of the loss they have suffered by the death of their colleague Mr. Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, who had been a member of the Board for nearly 9 years, *i.e.*, under both the 1873 and 1879 Acts, whose intimate acquaintance with certain branches of the trade of the Port was of great value to the Trust, and who always took a lively interest in all its proceedings.

A copy of this Resolution to be forwarded to Mr. Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy's eldest son.

PROGRESS REPORTS.

Read extract from letter from J. A. McConnochie, Esq., dated 15th July, reporting that he inspected the work in progress at Elswick on 8th idem, that the steam engine was then in an advanced state, as also the swing bridge for the Dock entrance, and that the steamer Rosario on 14th idem completed loading upwards of 400 tons, at Elswick wharf, comprising the gates and the swing bridge for communication passage and sundry other iron work.

Resolution to be recorded.

DOCK FEES.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 30th July, stating that in the absence of special rates for cotton, twist and wool waste in the Bunder table of fees such goods become liable to fees as unenumerated goods at 12 annas per ton. He recommends that a special item be added to the Rate book of waste-cotton, twist and wool ½ anna per bale, and that retrospective effect be given to it from 1st April last. He reports that the reduction will only affect the revenue to the extent of Rs. 150 per annum.

Resolution.—Subject to the approval of Government, the proposal of the Traffic Manager is approved, except that it should not have retrospective effect.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table :—

Report of collections of Toll on carts on behalf of the Municipality at Mahim and Sion causeways Rs. 249-12-0 between 1st and 31st July.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 3rd Aug. 1887.	For week ending 3rd Aug. 1886.
Vessels piloted into harbour	14	23
" " out of "	13	24
" transported	13	20
" attended to	1	2

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING PRINCE'S DOCK.

	For week ending 2nd Aug. 1887.	For week ending 2nd Aug. 1886.
Vessels entered	8	11
" left	10	11
" remaining in dock	15	13

Telegram from Catania state that the number of deaths from cholera at that place is from twelve to fifteen daily. Several cases have occurred at Francofonte and Paterno in the same province. There have also been five cases at Grotte in the province of Caltanissetta.

THE KHOJA ANCESTRAL PROPERTY SUIT.

Yesterday, at the High Court, the hearing of the case of Cassumbhoy Ahmedbhoy *vs.* Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy and another was resumed before the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine. Mr. Lang and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir Hormusjee and Dinshaw, appeared for the plaintiff ; and the Hon. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishunker, and Dinshaw, appeared for the defendant. The examination of witnesses on behalf of the plaintiff was continued.

Cassumbhoy Ahmedbhoy, the plaintiff, said he was the eldest son of the first defendant, and was 32 years of age. Up to 1884, he lived together with his father. He began to assist his father in his business from the year 1873. In the years, 1871-72, his father's business was very large and continued so till 1880. Witness chiefly managed his father's business, and took an active part in it. He managed the business even in 1884. (Witness produced several business letters received from his father.) Witness' sdisputes with his father began in 1884 ; and each found fault with the other. Before that their relations were very friendly. Witness devoted his time chiefly to his father's business. He sometimes did a small amount of business in sub-partnership with his father. Witness was not an educated person, and he could not have taken an intelligent interest in the discussions about the Khoja Bill. He signed the petition in favour of the Bill, because his father represented to him that the Bill, if passed, would apply to those born thereafter. Witness had got a legacy of Rs. 1,33,200 and odd rupees from his uncle. Witness bought a bungalow at Mulhar, and furnished it. His father had been using it occasionally up to the present time. When witness brought a suit against his father and his uncle, Rahmoobhoy, to recover the legacy left to him by Khan Mahomed Hubibbhoy, his deceased uncle, he was living with his father. It was a friendly suit, and his father told him to file it.

In cross-examination by Mr. Starling, witness said there was an establishment of 20, 22, or sometimes even 40 men to manage the Mulhar estates. The head carkoon kept his books in Marathi. A Gujarati set of books was kept for witness's information. The head carkoon never did any business without consulting witness.

Mr. Starling produced a note written by the defendant, in which he complained of the plaintiff compelling the carkoon to pay moneys to which he was not entitled.

Witness admitted having received the note. It was true he received moneys from the carkoon ; but when he had got moneys, he used to repay them. Witness did not say his father went to the Mulhar bungalow 25 days ago. He meant to say that a European friend of his father's, employed in the Bank of Bombay, wanted the use of the bungalow 25 days ago ; and on his being applied to, at the instance of his father, witness gave a chit for it. Witness remembered signing a document at his father's request relating to the Mulhar property. He did not read it till 1884, and was not aware until then that it was intended to execute a trust of the Mulhar property for the benefit of witness's wife and children.

A clerk of the Collector of Bombay produced official records relating to immoveable properties in Bombay, which stood in the name of defendant's grandfather, Ebrahimbhoy Cassim. Several documents were put in on behalf of the plaintiff ; and further hearing of the case was adjourned until this morning.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(For the Week Ending July 23.)

The Queen, accompanied by the Crown Prince of Germany and Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg, left Windsor on Tuesday for Osborne.

The Prince of Wales, by command of the Queen, held a Levee on Saturday at St. James's Palace.

A State concert was given by the Queen's command on Saturday at Buckingham Palace.

The Prince of Wales on Saturday presided at the annual meeting of the Royal College of Music.

In the House of Lords on Friday the Criminal Law Amendment (Ireland) Bill was considered, and all the clauses were agreed to without amendment. On Monday, on the motion for the third reading of the Criminal Law Amendment (Ireland) Bill, after some comments from Lords Camperdown and Selborne on the silence of the Opposition, Earl Spencer condemned the Bill, and declared that, while he had changed his opinion as to Home Rule, he still desired to maintain the authority of the law. The discussion was continued by the Lord Chancellor, Earl Granville, and Lord Salisbury, and eventually the Bill was read a third time and passed. On Tuesday the Royal Assent was given by Commission to a number of Bills, including the Irish Crimes Bill. Last night several Bills were advanced in their respective stages.

In the House of Commons on Monday Mr. W. Long called the Speaker's attention to some coarse and insulting expressions used towards him in the lobby of the House on Friday night by Dr. Tanner, who was not then present. After some discussion Dr. Tanner was ordered to attend in his place on Thursday. The Navy estimates were then considered in Committee of Supply, and Lord R. Churchill made a severe criticism of the several votes, maintaining that the expenditure was grossly extravagant. Lord G. Hamilton replied that reductions had been made in the Estimates and economies were being effected, but the difficulties of diminishing the establishments were very great. The votes were agreed to. Mr. Ritchie obtained leave to introduce an Allotment Bill. On Tuesday the Civil Service Estimates were discussed in Committee of Supply, after which Sir W. H. Dyke introduced a Bill for the establishment of schools for technical instruction. On Wednesday the Civil Service Estimates were proceeded with. Last night the incident of Dr. Tanner's language to Mr. W. Long in the lobby on Friday last was revived, and after a long discussion, in which Mr. W. H. Smith and Mr. Gladstone took part, it was eventually decided that Dr. Tanner's complete withdrawal of an apology for improper language was accepted, and the House proceeded to consider the Land Bill.

A protest against the Irish Crimes Bill has been signed by a number of Liberal peers, and has been entered upon the records of the House of Lords.

A Cabinet Council was held on Tuesday, at which all the Ministers were present except Lord J. Manners and Sir M. Hicks-Beach.

A meeting of the Conservative party was held on Tuesday at the Carlton Club, when Lord Salisbury explained the modifications proposed to be made in the Irish Land Bill in deference to representations of the Liberal Unionists. The explanations were received generally with approval.

The contest in the Brixton Division ended on Tuesday in the return of Lord Carmarthen by a majority of 738 over is Gladstonian opponent, Mr. Hill. In the Hornsey Division of Middlesex Mr. H. C. Stephens (Conservative) was successful by a majority of 1,988 votes over Mr. Bottomley. In the Basingstoke Division of Hampshire Mr. Jeffreys (Conservative) defeated Mr. Eveby 732 votes.

The Queen's Prize at Wimbledon was won on Tuesday by Lieutenant Warren, Victoria Rifles.

The Elcho Shield was contested at Wimbledon yesterday, when the English team won, Ireland being second, and Scotland but one point behind.

Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., presided on Wednesday at a jubilee dinner of the National Union.

A dinner in honour of Mr. Parnell and his Parliamentary colleagues was given at the National Liberal Club on Wednesday, Mr. Dillwyn, M.P., presiding.

The Metropolitan Union of Conservative Associations held a demonstration on Saturday at the Alexandra Palace. In the evening Mr. Goschen, M.P., addressed the meeting, and vindicated the Government for its action with respect to the Irish Crimes Bill.

Mr. Gladstone was entertained by the Scottish Liberal members of Parliament at dinner on Saturday at the national Liberal Club, and in his speech he referred to the incompetency of Parliament to pay due attention to Scotch affairs.

A collision occured on Monday, near Portland, between the ironclads Devastation and Ajax, and both vessels were damaged.

The Rev. G. M. Murphy, a well-known Congregational minister in South London, and a member of the London School Board, died suddenly on Sunday morning.

A man has been arrested on a charge of stealing jewelry worth £6,000 from the Dowager Lady Meux at the Midland Hotel.

A heavy thunderstorm passed over London on Friday afternoon, and the lightning struck the steeple of St. Brides Church, Fleet-street, doing some damage.

Sir H. D. Wolff left Constantionople on Friday at midnight, the Egyptian Convention not being ratified.

The withdrawal of Sir H. D. Wolff from Constantinople and the non-ratificatioh of the Egyptian Convention give cause to the French journals to exult in the triumph of French and Russian diplomacy over Great Britain.

The deputation of the Bulgarian Sobranje had an interview on Friday with Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg, who, in reply to the resolution of the Sobranje, said he was willing to accept, but must respect treaties. He hoped to be able to obtain the assent of the Porte and the other Powers.

The Bulgarian Delegates have had further interviews with Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg, and the result has been to weaken their expectations of a final acceptance of the offered throne.

The agitation in favour of Russia is increasing in Bulgaria and it is possible that some violent outbreak may ensue shortly.

The rumoured intention of Russia to place a new loan in Paris is commented on by the German newspapers, which continue their depreciatory articles on the Russian financial position.

M. Katkoff, the editor of the *Moscow Gazette*, is in a very dangerous condition.

A report has reached St. Thomas from a native source in Central Africa that Mr. H. M. Stanley has been killed in an encounter with hostile tribes, but the report is not credited in London.

Several disastrous fires have occured in Polish towns and many hundreds of people have been rendered homeless, while some lives have been lost.

It is reported from St. Petersburg that the Afghan Frontier Commissioners have arrived at a satisfactory conclusion, and that the delimitation has been effected by mutual concessions.

In the French Senate on Tuesday the Minister of War introduced the Bill for the mobilisation of an army corps, for which urgency was voted by 137 against 92. The Bills authorizing the formation of four new cavalry regiments and 18 new infantry regiments were passed.

Six tourists, who last week ascended the Jungfrau without guides, are believed to have perished in a snowstorm.

A fearful accident occurred on Friday night on the Canadian Grand Trunk Railway, at a junction at St. Thomas, Ontario. An excursion train ran into a goods train, and, some oil casks taking fire, the trains were completely burnt. Twenty passengers were burnt to death and nearly 100 others have sustained injuries.

The heat in the western and southern States of America has been exceedingly severe, and numerous deaths from sunstroke and heat apoplexy are reported.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE PROVINCE OF SIND.

On *Friday July*, 15. In reply to Colonel Hughes-Hallett, Sir J. Gorst said : The transfer of the province of Sind from Bombay to the Punjab is not at present under the consideration of the Government ; but the hon. member's question will have the effect of drawing the attention of the Government of India to the subject, which will receive the attention which its importance deserves.

THE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

Sir R. Temple asked the Under-Secretary for India whether in the filling up of vacancies in the Council of India regard would be had to the Bombay Presidency being represented like as the other Presidencies were represented in that Council.

Sir J. Gorst : Yes.

THE RUBY MINES.

Mr. Watt asked the Under-Secretary for India whether the principal person connected with the syndicate formed by Mr. Streeter, jun., to provide capital to work the ruby mines was recently prosecuted by the Crown under a criminal indictment ; and whether her Majesty's Government would take care that Indian officials grant contracts or permits only to persons of good character and repute.

Sir J. Gorst : No ; but I have been informed that a Mr. Baird, who was prosecuted for an offence against the Foreign Enlistment Act and acquitted, had formerly a small interest in the venture. My answer to the second paragraph is—yes.

BURMA.

Mr. Hunter asked the Under-Secretary for India whether a very large part of the revenues of Upper Burma under King Theebaw was drawn from leases of the teak forests and monopolies of earth oil and precious stones ; whether memorials had been received by the Government of India from merchants, traders in teak, and foresters in Burma, in the end of 1885 and beginning of 1886, pointing out the wasteful and objectionable mode adopted by King Theebaw's Government of dealing with the valuable sources of revenue derived from the teak forests, and praying the Government of India itself to undertake the working of the forests ; what answer had been given to those memorials ; and what course the Government intended to adopt to protect the merchants and traders in Burma from the evils of the system of monopolies granted by ex-King Theebaw.

Sir J. Gorst : I answer the first question in the affirmative. Memorials have been presented to the Chief Commissioner of Burma, but the Secretary of State has not received copies of either the memorials themselves or the replies made to them. He will cause inquiry to be made. The general policy of the Government is to do away with monopolies, but in reference to the teak forests, claims have been advanced, based on concessions from King Theebaw, which are now under the examination and consideration of the Government of India.

SIR JOHN KIRK.

In answer to Mr. Bryce, Sir J. Fergusson said : Sir John Kirk, her Majesty's Consul at Zanzibar, has not been recalled, but has resigned his appointment and retired from the service owing to ill-health, the result of long tropical service. He has received the highest pension applicable to his length of service, which has been valuable and devoted.

Sir J. Pope Hennessy.—(July 18) Sir H. Tyler asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies if he had ascertained whether the return of Sir J. Pope Hennessy as Governor of the Mauritius would, after what had passed, be grateful to the inhabitants of that island.

Sir H. Holland : The majority of the inhabitants of the Mauritius are Indians, and they may, upon the whole, be said not to have taken much interest in the matter referred to ; but there is good reason to believe that a large part of the rest of the population approve the policy of Sir John Pope Hennessy and desire his return, I have received a petition to that effect signed by 4,267 persons, which was brought over here by a delegate specially appointed for that purpose ; and I may add that a majority of the unofficial members of the Council of Government are in favour of Sir John Pope Hennessy.

CEYLON.

In answer to Sir J. Dorington, Sir H. Holland said : The Governor of Ceylon has reported that he has granted a free pardon to Martinet Peseira, who was convicted of perjury. The Governor acted upon the advice of the Attorney-General and the Lieutenant-Governor, and the pardon was granted on the ground that the statement on which the perjury was assigned was not proved to have been made with knowledge or belief that it was untrue, but was an erroneous inference from admitted facts. The Secretary of State does not interfere with the discretion of colonial governors in the exercise of the prerogative of pardon.

Bijapore Post Office. Mr. A. O'Connor asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether it was a fact as stated in a letter published in the *Bombay Gazette* that the Public Works Department had capped with a corrugated iron roof, painted and boarded up, and turned into a post-office a mosque at Bijapur, which "is perfect in structure and beautiful in decoration."

Sir J. Fergusson : The Secretary of State knows nothing of the act of vandalism alleged by the hon. member, but inquiries shall be made. I may add that when this mosque was turned into a post-office the greatest care was taken to preserve its architectural features.

The Indian Contagious Diseases Act. Mr. J. Stuart asked whether her Majesty's Government had taken any steps to procure the repeal of the Indian Contagious Diseases Act (Act XIV. of 1868), and, if not, whether they were now prepared to take any steps to procure its repeal.

Sir J. Fergusson : The Secretary of State is in communication with the Government of India upon this subject, but their reply has not yet been received.

ORIENTAL BANK ESTATES' CORPORATION (Limited.)

The annual meeting of this company was held on July 16 at the offices, 40 Thread-needle Street, Mr. H. W. Crichton in the chair.

The report and accounts having been taken as read, the Chairman in moving their adoption, after entering into details with regard to the nineteen estates in Ceylon and the three estates in the Mauritius, said the profit balance of 17,000*l.* formed a most agreeable feature in the accounts, and represented the net proceeds of the sugar produced in the Mauritius estates from the date of their purchase. They had swept off from the cost of the estates no less than 12,000*l.*, and he hoped that fact would afford the shareholders, as it had given the directors, much satisfaction. The ordinary shareholders who had paid only a shilling per share would shortly be allowed to pay up in full within a limited period. The Board had full confidence in the company's agents in the Mauritius and in Ceylon. Having alluded to recent contracts with the liquidator for new estates, and expressed his belief that the results would be advantageous, speaking of the company's prospects he observed that as they cultivated a great variety of products they were not likely to suffer from the failure of any one product. Their revenues were now considerable, and were likely soon to be increased. Their affairs were being administered with economy, their financial condition was unimpeachable, their prospects bright, and he hoped that at future annual meetings there would be a larger distribution of dividends. The motion having been seconded by Mr. A. J. Macdonald (a director), was adopted after a short discussion, and a dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. on the preference shares, and one of 5 per cent. on the ordinary shares were declared. Mr. A. J. Macdonald having been re-elected a director, the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Board.

The *France* states that proposals to carry out a *coup d'état* were made to General Boulanger by a number of Monarchical deputies. The journal promises to make some startling revelations. A friend of General Boulanger, writing from Clermont-Ferraud, confirms the statement.

THE BULGARIAN THRONE.

The deputation of the Great Sobranje sent from Tirnova to inform Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg officially of his election to the throne of Bulgaria was received on Friday, July 15, at the Prince's chateau of Ebenthal, near Durnshrut. The President of the Sobranje, M. Tontcheff, read to the Prince in French a copy of the resolution electing him ruler of Bulgaria. It was to the following effect :—

"The people of Bulgaria, acting on the firm belief that Prince Ferdinand possesses both the will and the power to preserve intact the rights of the Bulgarian nation, have elected him with enthusiasm and unanimity as their Prince. The deputation, in thanking the Prince for his gracious reception, entreat him to proceed with them as soon as possible to Bulgaria, where the Sobranje and the nation are awaiting him with impatience in order to place their destinies in his hands."

The Prince made the following reply :—

I receive with gratitude the notification which you have brought me. I remain firm in my resolution and faithful to the promises which I caused to be conveyed to the Bulgarian people who have summoned me to their throne. If I were able to follow my natural impulse, I would at once hasten among you to put myself at the head of the Bulgarian nation and take up the reins of power. But the prince of Bulgaria is bound to respect the existing treaties for the strength of the Bulgarian Government and the greatness and prosperity of the nation depend on the observance of treaty rights. I trust we may justify the confidence reposed in us by the Porte, and in time regain the friendship of Russia, to whom Bulgaria owes her emancipation, and to whom therefore she is bound by ties of the deepest gratitude. I trust, too, that all the Powers will give us their support. You may reckon on my devotion to your country. Of this I hope I may be able to give proof when, according to my judgment, the right moment comes. Meantime courage, prudence, and union. May God exalt Bulgaria among the nations, and give to her a brilliant future !

M Tchomakoff, a member of the deputation, expressed the hope that the Prince would return with them to Tirnova, and take the constitutional oath. The Prince replied in a few words that he could only refer the speaker to what he had already uttered. After this the deputies were presented to the Prince and the Princess Clementine, and after dinner they left for Vienna.

Prince Ferdinand has, it is stated, caused steps to be taken at St. Petersburg to ascertain whether his proposed visit to the Czar would be agreeable to his Majesty. On Monday, July 18, the Prince received at his palace in Vienna M. Tontcheff, President of the Sobranje, and M. Stransky jun., brother of the Minister for the Interior, in private audience. M. Kaltcheff had also been invited, but did not attend. The *Times'* correspondent gives the following account of the interview :—

Prince Ferdinand once more thanked the two deputies for his election, and put to them several questions as to the influence which Prince Alexander of Battenberg still retained in Bulgaria. He said that the Prince seemed to be a greater hindrance in his way than any of the Great Powers. M. Tontcheff said that he considered Prince Alexander had made a definite renunciation of his claims to the Bulgarian throne, and would not intrigue against Prince Ferdinand. "But where is the renunciation ?" asked the Prince. "There has been no public proclamation in his name : and I hear that he has said in private conversations what he has stated in private telegrams." The Prince then added that he would not keep Bulgaria long in suspense. "A couple of weeks," he said, "will suffice to ascertain whether the Great Powers will approve my election ; and at the end of that time I shall make my resolution known." M. Tontcheff asked if the Prince was resolved not to go to Bulgaria without Russia's consent. "I desire with all my heart to go to Bulgaria," replied the Prince ; "let this answer satisfy you for the present."

It will be noticed that these statements seem to indicate a slight wavering from the position which the Prince had taken up on Saturday, and I am informed that the wavering was even more marked in the conversation which the Prince had at Ebenthal with Majors Popoff and Vinaroff. Major Vinaroff, to whom I am indebted for the report of this conversation, says that his Royal Highness talked almost exclusively about Prince Alexander. Both officers acknowledged their unalterable devotion to their former chief. But Major Vinaroff—who acted as spokesman, for Major Popoff is taciturn—said that if Prince Ferdinand would come into Bulgaria and trust to the loyalty of the army and the nation he would find himself safe. "The mere name of Alexander appals me," remarked the Prince with a smile. "Supposing I should go to Bulgaria and he were to return, what would happen then—what would you two officers do ?" "I cannot answer to that, sir, replied Major Vinaroff ; "but I say this—that the way to win the loyalty of the army is to go to Bulgaria. The army cannot become loyal to you until it knows you. Come among us, take a risk for our sakes, show yourself determined to stay by us, and we shall be grateful. Popoff and I have risked our lives in Prince Alexander's defence ; we have fought with him ; we have met with constant kindness from him, and we cannot cease to admire and love him ; but as the Prince elected by our nation you have a right to our obedience, and it will not fail you." Popoff nodded approval. The Prince then spoke of Russia's sanction ; upon which Popoff broke out excitedly : "Do not pronounce the hateful name of Russia before us, sir. Russia is our enemy ; she will never do anything to put an end to our embarrassments. It will do you no good in your eyes if you ask for Russia's consent. You have been elected by the Great Sobranje ; that is enough. Come to Bulgaria : we will rally round you, and we will fight for you ; let Russia then dethrone you if she can."

The Prince was moved by Popoff's outburst, and said Bulgaria would not find him shrink from danger ; but he asked for a fortnight's grace.

The deputation has left Vienna with the impression that their mission will have no results, and now they know that Prince Ferdinand will not stir without Russia's leave, they seem to have relinquished the hope of bringing the crisis in their country to an end by means of the Coburg candidature.

MR. GOSCHEN AND THE GLADSTONIANS.

Mr. Goschen, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, addressed a large meeting at Alexandra Palace, Muswell-hill, on Saturday, July 16, under the auspices of the Metropolitan Union of Conservative Associations. He dwelt on the difficulties which faced the Ministery on assuming office and declared that they had succeeded, if not in baffling obstruction, at least in making Parliament master of its own will and of its own time. By passing the Crimes Bill they had accomplished what was declared to be impossible. Difficulties still existed and would surround the Land Bill, on which measure their opponents had largely exercised the "malpractices of oratorical perversion." They said the Government did not want to stop evictions, but only the scandal of evictions. A more atrocious misrepresentation, he said, never disgraced even a bitter political campaign. The general object of the Bill was to tide over difficulties until the Government could achieve the main feature of their policy—namely, to put the honest and industrious tenant in undisputed possession and ownership of his holding. They were endeavouring to bridge over the difficult interval, and in the meantime to put a stop to harsh evictions. He denied that the Government was indentified with landlordism. The Government had refused a general revision of rents, as incompatible with the permanency which should characterize purchase. Purchase would be grounded on a revaluation of farms. Mr. Goschen proceeded to observe that if the Gladstonians should get back to power, and Home Rule come to life again and become once more a pressing and an immediate question, it would certainly be more dangerous than it was in the past, because, while the Gladstonian Liberals would have lost authority, their Parnellite allies would have gained strength. The Gladstonians would be weaker for resistance, the Parnellites would be stronger for dictation. What would become of the prospects of remedial legislation for England and Scotland and Wales were Irish questions once again to take up every session ? The ascendency of that party again to power would mean the postponement of all those arrears of legislation which were already so much in arrear that they were weighing us down as the arrears of the Irish tenants weighed them down. If such a revulsion of feeling were to take place, it would be looked upon as a sign of decadence on the part of the people, not only as indicative of the instability of England but also as a sign of her weakness. Instability meant insecurity, while stability meant prosperity and confidence. It was not a question between the classes and the masses. Stability was more important to the artisan than to the millionaire, because he would feel hunger sooner than the other would feel poverty. From the Gladstonian party the nation could not expect stability.

It is stated that the Roumanian Minister for War has given large contract for cannon and other war material to the Gruson works, near Magdeburg, the amount to be paid being 7,000,000 frs. It is understood that the Roumanian Govenment has decided in favour of the Germany system of plating forts with armour.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

THE WATERBURY WATCH, Rs. 8-8. Cheapest time-keeping watch in the world. Guaranteed for one year. Repaired at any time for one rupee or less. Jubilee Word Competition. Prizes amounting to Rs. 1,000. Particulars of Soundy and Co., Limited, or at Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle.

COME AND SEE Our New Bohemian Flower Vases and Baskets, Centrepieces and Brackets. All Latest Novelties in Fancy Coloured Glass Vases. Prices Cheap.—SHROFF BROTHERS, Bombay.

WANTED—Good STABLING for two Horses, close to this Office. Apply to G. HART, Paper Currency Office, Bombay.

FOR SALE, price One Rupee. Apply to A. T. SHUTTLEWORTH, Esq., Conservator of Forests N. D. Bombay "The Water-supply of the Earth." (All rights reserved.) A pamphlet by W. H. A. Wallinger, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Bombay, Retired.

ACETIC ACID, by Coutts, in quart bottles. Fresh supply just to hand. This is the genuine guaranteed Acetic Acid. W. J. ESSAI'S STORES.

COOKING STOVES for Family and Hotel use, in all sizes, with and without utensils. Medow Street, Fort, Bombay W. J. ESSAI'S STORES.

MANILLA CIGARS, Superfine quality, at Reduced Rates to clear stock. Medow Street, Fort, Bombay W. J. ESSAI'S STORES.

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TASMANIA JAMS, Rs. 3-8 per doz; Corned Beef in 1 and 2 lb. Tins; Californian Corned Fruits. Honey in the Comb. W. J. ESSAI'S STORES.

TEAS, of the finest quality, in 1 lb. lead packets, from 8 as per lb. upwards, Cafee, Chicory, &c. W. J. ESSAI'S STORES.

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AIR-GUNS, complete with Case, Ammunition, Darts, Pinctures and Ramrod, at Rs. 40. L. STEFFENAUER, 8, Church Gate Street, Fort.

HAVE you tried LAX TOAST and TOBASCO SAUCE?—Can be had at PEARSE'S RESTAURANT, at 5 minutes' notice.—PEARSE, Church Gate Street.

BEST BLACKWOOD and Teakwood House Furniture, latest designs, inlaid and plain. Prices moderate.—Can be seen at NOOR MAHOMED SULLEMAN, Gowalia Tank Road.

IF YOU WANT DIAMONDS, RUBIES, Pearls, Sapphires, Cat's-eyes, &c., go to S. and J. KHAN, of 6, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, and you will get the cheapest and the best things for your money.

TO BE LET, ALFRED THEATRE, opposite the Victoria Terminus Station. Any day in the week, Wednesdays and Saturdays also available. Apply to COOVERJEE NOWROJEE CONTRACTOR, No. 26, Borah Bazaar Street.

NEW DESIGNS in Beads, Beaded Dress Sets, Ornaments, Laces, Trimmings, Cords, Fringes, Tassels, &c, At SOUTHWELL and AUSTIN, East Street, Poona.

IMMEDIATE OCCUPATION.—Chinchpoogly Hill, Parel Tank Road, Upper-storey Bungalow, 6 rooms, baths, spacious verandahs, stables, and a detached small house, gardens, &c. Rs. 60. Without detached house Rs. 50. H. B. GUZDER, 119, Bazaar Gate, Bombay.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES. EASY TERMS CASH OR 5, CHURCH GATE STREET.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, BOMBAY, open to the sea breeze and most conveniently situated. Terms moderate.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Marine-street.

REAL SWISS CURTAINS, a few pairs just unpacked in handsome designs. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

BEST ELECTRO and SILVER PLATE and Table Cutlery, a large and varied assortment, just opened.—MARCKS and Co., Limited, Bombay.

THE TENACIOUS.—Ladies' Black Canvas Lawn-Tennis Shoes, just received a fresh consignment, Rs. 9-8.—Badham, Pile & Co., Ld., Bombay.

FLOUR MILLS, Gram Crushers, Coffee Mills, &c., of various sizes and capacity. Send for Catalogues and Price-lists.—GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

PRICES BEYOND COMPETITION. Gold and Silver Metal Watches and Clocks of various descriptions, KANNY & Co., Watch-makers, 6, Rampart Row.

TERAI HATS of Soft French Felt, Navy Blue, Tobacco, Black, Slate and Grey, Rs. 8 to 10-8 each. The CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Hatters and Hosiers, Bombay and Poona.

JUST LANDED, ex. s. s. BRINDISI, a Consignment of Ewen's Celebrated Toilet Soaps for sale at Maker's Prices. Apply COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS, 18, Forbes Street.

CHEAP SUITS! CHEAP SUITS!!—Coat and Trousers, Guaranteed all Wool, Rs. 15. Trousers per pair Rs. 7. Trial Order solicited.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow Street, Fort.

MRS. H. POWELL, Ladies' Monthly Nurse, having occasion to go up-country frequently, requests that letters for her be addressed to General Post Office.

CHEAP BOOTS and SHOES, of different kinds, of D. H. POLLOCK & Co., Vienna. Good, durable and light in weight. Sold at Cost Price. ESSUBJEE ADAMJEE, Meadow Street.

FOR SALE.—Lathes, Sliding, Surfacing and Screw Cutting, 6", 7½", and 12" Centres, 6 to 20 feet beds; Seller's Screwing Machines, Planing Machines, Drilling Machines, Saw Benches, Punching and Shearing Machines, Fire Engines, Crab Winches, Screw Jacks, Taps and Dies, &c.—Richardson and Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

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BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF COALS.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 9th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Clark Bunder, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Mr. Hajee Joosub Hajee Abdool Kurrim.

607 tons Powell's Duffryn coals landed ex s s "St Albans."

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 20th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 36, Staff Quarters, G. I. P. R., Parel, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood, plain and carved F. P. household furniture, plated ware, glass and crockery ware, first rate pictures, oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, &c. &c., the property of J. G. Boorman.

The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, Aug. 9, 1887.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT PAREL ROAD (BHENDY BAZAAR).

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 9th instant, at 4 p.m. Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Bai Nani, the daughter and administratrix of the property and credits of Killabhoy Rajaram, the deceased mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Jeewa Essub and Essub Mahomed, the following property, namely:—All that piece or parcel of Government land with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, situated without the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, fronting on the east side of Parel Road, in the sub-district of Fort, formerly as well as now in the occupation of the said Ghanchee Jeewa Essub and his tenants formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 67 and now under No. 73, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No 1646, containing by admeasurements about 56-2-9 square yards, and bounded on the east by the said Parel Road, on the west by the compounds and sweeper's passage, on the north by the property of Ghanchee Mahomed Khan, and on the south by the property of Purmanandass Jeewandass.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Tyabjee and Dayabhoy, the attorneys for the said administratrix at their office No. ( ), Rampart Row, Fort, or to the undersigned.

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Bombay, August 9, 1887.

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WE would remind Owners of BILLIARD TABLES that the Monsoon is the best time to lay in their new Stock of Ivory Balls, and that we can supply all orders for the same at once.

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Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

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Or 24 do. do. „ 36.
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Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.
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Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Station at Bombay or Poona.

Address: MARCKS & Co., Limited,
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 8.

OUR previous anticipations as to the limited character of our export trade during the monsoon months are being more than realised. During the past week the receipts of Wheat and Linseed have been less than a fourth of what they were for the corresponding week last year, and of Cotton barely a half. Rapidly declining prices and heavy rains in the districts may account for a portion of this deficiency, but the main cause we consider is the comparative exhaustion of supplies, and if we are right in this we must look for the depression in exports becoming even greater than it is at present. For imports the indications are rather more hopeful, buyers of Piece-Goods showing more disposition to enter on forward business, but the improvement as yet leaves us a long way short of what in an ordinary season would be called activity. Freights are excessively dull at from 13s. 9d. for Wheat to 17s. 6d. for Cotton to Liverpool. Even at these figures, however, low as they are, it seems very questionable whether the lowest point has yet been reached, the limited quantity of cargo offering being only equalled by the absence of demand for Bombay produce on the other side. Money is daily becoming more plentiful, assisting the market for Government Paper which since the allotment of the new 4 per cent. loan has materially gained in strength. Shares on the other hand have been more irregular—why it is somewhat difficult to say, as the position of our leading industry is still exceptionally favorable, and crop prospects on the whole are promising. The complaints, where they exist, are mostly of too much rain, a fault from which recovery is more probable than from too little. Indeed, we are rather sceptical as to any damage having yet resulted except to Cotton in some few places, and even in those resowing will probably prevent any great shortage.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Inc.	Rs. 59,63,009
Do. do. Branches	Dec.	„ 1,86,642
Other Deposits	Dec.	„ 16,03,542
Government Securities	Inc.	„ 32,56,837
Loans	Dec.	„ 5,66,190
Bills Discounted	Dec.	„ 2,65,259
Cash with other Banks	Inc.	„ 13,057
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	„ 18,46,740

These movements being in all probability mainly attributable to and in connection with the new loan, cannot be taken as altogether a true index of the real position of the bank. In the falling off in Loans and Discounts, however, it is manifest that the ordinary trade demand is still decreasing, and there is nothing on which to base anticipations of dearer money, for some months to come. With the presidency bank the official minimum is still maintained at 4 per cent., but outside we call the market rate 2½ to 3 per cent. per annum.

EXCHANGE.—Steadiness still continues, the most prominent feature in the market for sterling and our to-day's quotations show an advance of 1-32d. per rupee on last Monday's figures. We closed then at 1s. 4 15-16d. for demand Bank Bills, and 1s. 5⅛d. for 3 months' Credits. which practically remained the quotations until after the departure of the mail on Tuesday. Business was closed on Wednesday for the Cocoanut holiday, but on Thursday the rates obtained for Council Drafts at the weekly biddings in London on the previous day imparted a stronger tone and an advance of 1-16d. was established. On Friday the feeling was still firm, and for a time demand Bank Bills were obtainable at 1s. 5 1-32d., but the rate was lost again before the close of business for the day, and we remained at 1s. 5d. with 3 months' Credits at 1s. 5 3-16d. until this morning. To-day, however, has brought an easier tendency to the surface with a decline of 1-32d., the following being closing rates for this steamer:—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 4 31-32d.	per rupee
Do.	Telegraphic Transfer	1s. 4 15-16d.	„
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 5 1-32d.	„
Do.	4 „	1s. 5 1-16d.	„
Do.	6 „	1s. 5 5-32d.	„
Credits	3 „	1s. 5 5-32d.	„
Do.	6 „	1s. 5 5-16d.	„
Documents	3 „	1s. 5 3-16d.	„
Do.	6 „	1s. 5 11-32d.	„
Francs	3 „	1·80½	„
Do.	6 „	1·82½	„

A difference of 5-32d., it will be observed, is now made between 3 and 6 months' Credits since the advance in the Bank of England rate of discount to 3 per cent. per annum. For future delivery we quote demand Bank Bills for November 1s. 4 31-32d., December 1s. 4 15-16d., while for Credits an advance of 1-32d. on the ready rate is named but not always exacted in actual business, the amount of private bills offering being very limited.

As regards the future of the market there is nothing whatever new to be said. Locally, trade influences favor a lower sterling value for the rupee, but we still are, and for the next two months will continue to be, mainly dependant on Calcutta, and the tendency there seems to be somewhat stronger than on this side.

For Bar Silver the latest quotation we have from London is 44⅜d. per oz., equivalent to nearly 1s. 5 1-32d. per rupee on Mint out-turn.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—There was nothing doing in Paper on mail-day pending the result of the new loan, and rates were to a great extent nominal at Rs. 97 11-16 for Fours and Rs. 102⅛ for Fours-and-a-half. On the resumption of business on Thursday, however, the fact that the loan had realised somewhat better rates than the open market here had anticipated, induced a firmer feeling, and for Fours an immediate rise to Rs. 97 13-16 to ⅞ was established, and has since been the ruling level. Fours-and-a-half steadied up to Rs. 102¼ in the first instance, and to-day is quoted as Rs. 102⅜.

The following is the result of the applications for the loan:—

	Rs.
Aggregate amount of Tenders	4,53,84,800
Minimum rate of accepted Tenders	97 4 ans.
Tenders at that rate received per cent.	52 per cent.
Total amount of accepted Tenders	2,00,00,000
Total amount to be received by Government	1,94,85,113
Average rate at which Loan is issued	97·4,256 or Rs. 97, As. 6 Pies 10 per cent.

SHARES.—This has been a very quiet week in the Share market, partly perhaps owing to the native holidays and partly also to speculators trying to realise their profits in Mill shares. In *Banks* the only change has been in Bank of Bombays which have advanced to Rs. 745. Nationals remain unaltered at Rs. 122, Agras nominal at Rs. 105. *Press* Companies are irregular. Mercantile have improved Rs. 2½, Sind Press Rs. 12½, but Akbar have declined Rs. 25. Bombay and Mofussi Rs. 2½. In *Spinning and Weaving Mills* we notice an advance during the week of Rs. 5 in Colaba, Connought, James Greaves, Khatao Muckonjee, and Manockjee Petit, Rs. 10 in Luckmidas Khimjee, Presidency, and Queen, Rs. 15 in Jawraz Balloo, and Rs. 30 in Victoria Manufacturing. On the other hand there has been a decline of Re. 1 in Anglo-Indian, Rs. 2½ in Mazagon, Rs 5 in Howard and Bullough, Morarjee Gocaldas, and Great Eastern, Rs. 10 in Bombay United, Rs. 12½ in City of Bombay, Rs. 15 in Coorla and Western India, Rs. 20 in National, and Rs. 25 in Hindustan. In the *Miscellaneous* list, Bombay Ice Company have improved Rs. 2, Port Cannings Rs. 2½. Prince of Wales Fire Insurance have advanced from Rs. 1,750 to Rs. 1,800. Flour Mills remain as previously quoted, Bombay at Rs. 510, Bapty Bros. at Rs. 60, Western India Rs. 55, and Royal Rs. 60.

The following dividends have been advertised during the week:—

For the half-year ending 30th June:—

Empress S. & W. Co.		10 per ct. per annum.
Leopold	do.	10 „ „
Connaught	do.	10 „ „
James Greaves	do.	10 „ „
Albert Edward	do.	Rs. 25 per share.
Alfred Mfg. Co.		15 „ „
Sassoon S. & W. Co.		50 „ „
Sholapore	do.	60 „ „
		30 per half „
Bombay Flour Mill Co. Ld.		10 per ct. per annum.

Fo the year ending 30th June:—

Soundy & Co., Ld.	9 per ct. per annum
Albert Ginning Co. Broach	6 „ „
Victoria G. & P. Co. do.	6 „ „
Mohmadpura G. & P. Co. do.	9 „ „
Prince of Wales Press Co.	Rs. 30 per share.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—The ready demand has undergone no improvement as yet and the estimates of the business done in the bazaar since last mail left only reach from 2,500 to 2,750 packages. Even this offtake however small as it is tends to reduce stocks on the spot the arrivals being so limited, and prices accordingly are very steady. Forward transactions have been by no means large, but since the holidays, dealers have evinced an increased disposition to negotiate and more business has been done. Up-country reports are new generally satisfactory and we ought to set a growing demand from now onwards. For *Local Goods* the demand as a whole has not been active but special makes of 14½ lbs. cloths have been bought in some quantity at Rs. 6-10 to Rs. 6-12 per piece. The total business is estimated at about 1,500 packages for the week.

TWIST.—English Yarns have not fluctuated at all during the week. A moderate business only is passing in both Grey and Dyed but supplies being light prices are well mointained. *Local Yarns* are not being actively dealt in owing to a pause in the demand for China, but the Mills being all well under contract the market keeps firm. The sales are put down at 3,000 bales since last mail left and the following are current prices:—

	Mule Ans.	per lb.
No. 6s	4¼	„
„ 8s	4½ to 5	„
„ 10s	5 to 5¼	„
„ 16s	5¾ to 6¼	„
„ 20s	6¼ to 6⅝	„
„ 24s	6¾	„
„ 30s	7¼ to 7⅞	„

METALS.—*Copper* is easier rather at Rs. 33½ for Braziers on the spot and Rs. 33¾ to arrive. Sheathing is quoted Re. 1 per cwt. lower. *Yellow Metal* is dull of sale but unaltered in price say Rs. 28½ to Rs. 28¾ per cwt. both or the spot and to arrive. *Iron* is quite unchanged both as regards price and demand.

COALS.—Sellers continue very firm but there is not much in the shape of new business doing. We quote August September loading Cardiff at Rs. 17¾, Davison's West Hartley Rs. 18 per ton alongside. A sale of 1,000 tons Laird's Welsh Hartley is reported at Rs. 16½ per ton alongside for August shipment.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—So far as exports are concerned we have almost no business to report and a regular market can scarcely be said to exist. Occasional lots of Westerns have been picked up at about to-day's quotation and a few small parcels of Omras, but the chief transactions have been the purchases of the local mills and they as reported do not exceed about 3,500 bales. Small as the buying is however it keeps ahead of the receipts which are now down to a very low figure, and stocks therefore are steadily contracting. For the moment this is not very perceptibly felt as most of the mills have a fair quantity of their batter class requirements secured, but when the rains are over the pancity of supplies will become apparent and until new crop becomes available stapled Cotton will not be easy to obtain.

New Crop reports are fairly good except from Broach and parts of the Dhollera districts. Too much rain is generally complained of but except in the districts mentioned and possibly Omrawuttee the damage so far is slight and likely to be repaired by resowing.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following Comparisons with the two previous years:—

Receipts.	1887.	1886.	1885.
For the week	3,716	7,717	1,312
Since 1st January	1,436,527	1,310,873	973,994
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.	1887.	1886.	1885.
For the week	8,631	11,512	9,090
Since 1st January	1,027,460	943,289	662,589
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.	1887.	1886.	1885.
For the week	2,493	274	127
Since 1st January	41,038	43,034	51,274

The followng are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalent in sterling cost and freight to Liverpool, via Canal without commission:—

	Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Old—		
Bengal, Fine,	Rs. 155	= 3 13-32d.
Do. Fully Good	„ 146	= 3 7-32d.
Do. Good	„ 141	= 3 3-32d.
Do. F. G. F.	„ 136	= 3d.
Omra, Fully Good (G.Staple)	„ 198	= 4 9-32d.
Do. Good do.	„ 189	= 4 3 32d.
Do. F.G.F. do.	„ 182	= 3 15-16d.
Khandeish, Good	„ 180	= 3 29-32d.
Do. F.G.F.	„ 170	= 3 11-16d.
Belatee, Fully Good	„ 184	= 4d.
Do. Good	„ 179	= 3⅞d.
Do. F. G. F.	„ 166	= 3⅝d.
Dhollera, Fully Good	„ 199	= 4 5-16d.
Do. Good	„ 186	= 4 1-32d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good,	„ 188	= 4 1-16d.
Western, Good, Augt.-Sept.	„ 173	= 3¾d.
New Crop—		
Bengal, Fine, Jan. dely.	„ 165	= 3 19-32d.
Do. Fully Good, do.	„ 154	= 3⅜d.
Do. Good, do.	„ 144	= 3 5-32d.
Julgaum Good March dely.	„ 178	= 3⅞d.
Ginned Broach Good March dely.	„ 214	= 4⅝d.

WHEAT.—There has been releaf to the depression during the week and the business transacted has been quite insignificant. Resales by European firms have been offering without attracting buyers and all round prices are quite nominol. For new crop next April delivery. White Pessy 85 per cent, Soft white is offering at Rs. 4-4 per cwt., but buyers do not seem disposed to pay over Rs. 4-2. The following are sellers' prices:—

			per cwt.
White Pessy, No. 1.	Ready	Rs.	4- 3-6 to Rs. 4- 4-0
Laskari, No. 1	„	„	4- 5-0 to Rs. 4- 6-0
Khatha (Hard Red).	„	„	4- 3-0
Ahmedabad (Soft Red).	„	„	4- 2-0 to Rs. 4- 3-0
Delhi, White	„	„	4- 1-0 to Rs. 4- 2-0
Do. Red	„	„	4- 0-0
Hard Yellow Khandwa	„	„	4-11-0 to Rs. 4-13 0
Kethi, Red, Nagpore	„	„	4- 2-0 to Rs. 4- 3-0

SEEDS.—There is nothing doing worthy of special notice. New Linseed for April delivery is quoted at Rs. 6-3 per cwt.

The comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	1887.	1886.	1885.
Wheat—For the week	67,483	270,095	163,142
„ Since 1st Jan.	8,580,147	8,695,877	7,051,052
Linseed—For the week	11,164	48,110	16,046
„ Since 1st Jan.	1,961,969	3,203 753	4,291,985
Rapeseed—For the week	10,099	28,067	25,830
„ Since 1st Jan.	713,200	1,034,386	1,369,804
Gingelly Seed—For the week	14,351	14,657	221
„ Since 1st Jan.	882,397	890,708	995,808

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price.—As. 4 per Copy.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

ABOO BAKER—August 7, at his residence in S. Abdul Remon Street, Aboo Baker, of the firm of Aboo Baker Amod and Co., of Natal, aged 33 years, of cholera, deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

WEBB—August 3, at Mooktapore, Tirhoot, the wife of C R Hay Webb, Esq. of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BROWN—August 4, at Bangalore, (at his niece's residence, St John's Hill), of chronic diarrhoea, James Albert Brown, District Engineer of Silchar, Cachar, aged 47 years.

LYONS—July 13, of phthisis, on board S.S. City of Bombay (while entering the Docks) Thomas Lyons, L R C P, L S A, Civil Medical Officer, Bogra.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.	Fort.	Esplanade.	Colaba
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Previously registered.	61 14	60 85	57 58	57 44
Aug. 7, Sunday	... ...	0 20	... ...	0 22
„ 8, Monday	0 60	0 80	0 65	... ...
Total...	61 74	61 85	58 23	57 66
Total corresponding date of last year...	77 10	82 90	78 68	80 46

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1887.

THE Resolution of Government placing on record the sense of his Excellency the Governor in Council of the great and irreparable loss which the public service has sustained in the death of Sir Maxwell Melvill, refers to the fact that the reputation of that distinguished official for ability, sound judgment, and high character acquired by long service in India might have been enhanced in a wider sphere of action had not delicate health prevented him from availing himself of the opportunities which arose. The qualities which he possessed would undoubtedly have procured him in England a very eminent position, had he not chosen India for the scene of his administrative activity. Sir M. Melvill's achievements at Cambridge during his short residence there gave evidence of the possession of high intellectual powers, and had he remained at Cambridge he would have undoubtedly won academical distinction, and might perhaps also have attained in due course a prominent position in English public life; but though he soon exchanged Cambridge and an English career for Haileybury and the Indian Civil Service, his life out here has not been less useful than that of the more distinguished of his college contemporaries. Since he first entered the service in 1854, he filled a series of public offices of gradually increasing importance, and discharged the duties of all with singular ability. As Assistant Judge at Thana, as Judicial Assistant in Sind, as Judge of the High Court for fourteen years, and after that as member of Council, he was always known not merely to the members of his own service or to professional men, but to the public generally as a highly gifted workman. Two things were mainly characteristic of his work and his way of doing it. It was first of all, and always, work of the highest finish and symmetry. Whatever complex problem, judicial or political, he had to deal with, its difficulties seemed to dissolve beneath his touch, and he was able to furnish a solution of it which compelled assent by its simplicity. Complicated questions of law were handled so deftly that it became matter for surprise that they should ever have been a source of perplexity. The masterly capacity of dealing with difficult subjects, and of presenting them afresh in a new and attractive form, was in itself an indication of genius—not less so was the second characteristic of his work—the intellectual modesty which always was its accompaniment. He worked for the work's sake—not to win applause; he seemed never to care whether it came before the public or not; it was sufficient for him that he had done it to the best of his power. It could not fail therefore to be appreciated and valued, and the public recognition of his worth was all the more ample, at the last, as it became known, year after year, how closely his vast and varied intellectual gifts were allied with an earnest desire to promote the efficiency of those branches of the administration for which he was responsible, and on the right working of which the welfare of the people so closely depended. He had at heart the advancement of the people, and this was one secret of his success, and sufficiently accounts for the deep grief felt at his loss by all classes of the community.

THE probable effect on the learned professions of the obligation to serve three years with the colours which the new military law imposes on everybody in France is of interest from the point of view of European civilization. There is some reason to apprehend that once the principle is accepted, it will be applied in all the countries which find themselves compelled to rely on universal military service as the one means of escaping destruction at the hands of neighbours armed to the last man. In that case, with all the undergraduates drafted off to the barracks and the camp, there to remain for three years, with the chance of remaining other years if war should arise or become imminent, how will the learned professions be filled? How will the pulpits be filled, except by men who have undergone the teaching of the barrack-room, and have acquired something of the robust conscience of the soldier? The French ecclesiastics have in vain protested that to compel the seminarists to pass through the ordeal of military life at an age when they are still immature, and very susceptible to external influences, will unfit them for the ministry; and, what is perhaps worse, they will come to be regarded by the lay community as unfitted for it, and likely to prove an unwelcome and possibly dangerous influence in family life. The warnings and protests have been in vain; indeed, it may be said that they have had the contrary effect to what was intended, for the possibility of crippling the enemy—"*le cléricalisme, voilà l'ennemi!*" by throwing a well nigh insurmountable obstacle in the way of recruiting the clergy, gives a new attraction to the proposal to make military service obligatory on all without exception. General Boulanger urged the abolition of the voluntariat on military grounds, strengthened, of course, by the political consideration that the masses of the people will the less unwillingly submit to the heavy burden laid upon them if they know that all others, gentle or simple, literate or illiterate, have to bear an equal share of it. It is this aspect of the case which will probably force Germany and other countries, organising themselves into "armed nations," to follow the example of France, and seek to make the military yoke bearable to the multitude, by compelling the more educated classes to endure their full share of the well nigh intolerable weight.

Whatever may be the military and political reasons for the suppression of the one year voluntariat, a privilege accorded to those pursuing their education with a view to entry on professional careers, the measure will prove a heavy and perhaps a fatal blow to higher education, as it is now understood in France and elsewhere. The intellectual aristocracy, recruited by that higher education which is indispensable for all who enter the professions, will receive a shock which must affect it seriously, and change the whole aspect of things for those who hope to form part of the class that lives by intellectual labour; the "privilege" of that class is confessedly struck at. If it were not for the known sentiments of the masses of the electorate, the Assembly would never assent to the innovation; but the members of the Legislature have no option in the matter. The country insists on equality, and regards the voluntariat as the last relic of the privileges which it is the principle of a democracy to abolish. All that could be done was to exempt a certain number of the students of the Ecole Normale—where the education is scientific rather than literary—from the operation of the new measure. Some four hundred and fifty young men intended for the learned professions will be allowed to defer part of their military service until their education is finished. This concession, is however, regarded as delusive. The medical profession alone would require five hundred young men annually to maintain the supply of surgeons and physicians needed by the country, and above all by the immense army which the new organization will bring into the field when the prospect of war entails mobilisation. For the 120,000 men in the first line, the doctors belonging by age to the army would not suffice for its medical requirements, and the doctors serving—by virtue of age—in the army of the Reserve, nearly 2,000,000 men, will have to be drafted into the first line. This is a hardship, for they will be the only men who having already passed through the ranks of the first army, and into those of the Reserve, will be sent into the forefront of the war. But when the supply of young surgeons is cut short by requiring students to pass their three years in the ranks, before they finish their education in the schools and hospitals, the surgeons of the Reserve will have to do the whole or greater part of the duty, and the army of reserve will be denuded of surgeons. Of the 450 professional alumni which it is proposed to exempt from immediate service in the ranks, only about fifty would belong to medicine and surgery. Thus the army itself will suffer seriously in the field and in hospital from the enforced presence in barracks and camp of the young men who are destined for the medical career, and who are thus prevented from qualifying themselves to act with the army as surgeons. It would seem that the French carry their logic so far as to derive from the postulate of the equality of all men an oblivion of the necessities imposed by the specialisation of aptitudes and duties. In other words, they repudiate the theory of the division of labour so dear to political economy. If the army wants surgeons, as well as soldiers, provision should be made to keep up the supply of surgeons. The military man will no doubt see at once that the new shoe will pinch very severely when the health of the army has to be provided for. All the medical students in their first year of studies will be in the ranks and kept without the instruction which would qualify them for service in the ambulances on the field and the hospitals in the rear.

In various other directions there can be little doubt that the discouragement of intellectual training will have an equally disastrous result. The London *Spectator* points out that the special exemption accorded to students in the Ecole Normale will send all the young men ambitious of filling the professions into that particular school, whence they will be turned out, as from a mill, stamped with the hall mark of science, which, unrelieved by literary culture or religious emotion, will make of France a nation of materialists, whose only notion of morality will be the exact value of any rule of life in its hardest and most practical application. That philosophical paper goes so far as to predict that in the course of a generation or two the French will be the Chinese of Europe, hard-headed, parsimonious, cruel, egotistical, ignoring or abhorring every sentiment which is not of practical use. We doubt whether Chinese exist anywhere out of the region of imagination to which this description would apply; and we are very far from supposing that the most idealistic of the European populations could become like unto the Heathen Chinee under the pedagogues of that Ecole Normale which has done so much for French intelligence. Putting aside a view so unreal and fantastic, there yet remain misgivings as to the direction which European civilization may take under the new conditions, military and socialistic, which are superseding the old. The Continental nations have got quite beyond the conscription, with its lucky numbers and its purchaseable exemptions, and the duty of universal service is now rigorously enforced. Contemporaneously with this grave evolution in which, as extremes meet, we seem to come again within sight of the time when every male in a tribe is a fighting man and little else, we see a number of strange factors. Universal and compulsory education, the enormous pressure of population on the areas to which the Continental nations are restricted, the decay of the religious sentiment, all have a stream of tendency making for an unknown shore. The mechanical and manufacturing revolution which this century owes to the application of steam to human needs, and the subordination of electricity to the every-day work of mankind, has surpassed the vision of Watts and Franklin, though the latter declared when some one asked him what was the use of bringing a lightning spark down a kite string—"what is the use of a newborn child?" Not even that farseeing American foresaw the Atlantic cable and the Edison light. In the same proportion that the results of the application of science to the growing requirements of mankind has exceeded anticipation, it will probably be found that the political and social results of compulsory Military service, side by side with compulsory education, the possession at once of knowledge and of arms of precision by trained and disciplined populations, absolute masters of their masters and of their own destinies, will surpass the prophecies of dreamers and pessimists. The results of the new evolution will be incalculable and tremendous; of that we may feel sure. Whether they will make the latter state of the world better than its earlier, or worse, is a question which will receive different answers.

THE enormous destruction of property—estimated at half a million sterling—at Whiteley's, to say nothing of the loss of life, makes the calamity which has befallen the Great Provider of wide interest. It has also a certain sinister significance taken in connection with the number of incendiary attempts which have from time been made with partial success to burn down those immense premises. Fires were so constantly breaking out, and were so unaccountable, that the Insurance offices were very loath to incur the risk of accepting premiums. There was a widespread belief in London that the success of Whiteley in absorbing the business of shopkeepers, small and large, in his neighbourhood, made him many vindictive enemies who sought revenge in arson. The number of employés, amounting to many hundreds of various grades, diminished the difficulty of kindling accidental fires now in one part of the premises, now in another. We speak of a current belief. Mr. Whiteley, patronized by the great part of the public who had not access to the gigantic co-operative stores, was regarded by other shopkeepers, who were driven to the workhouse by his overwhelming competition as the small fry of screw manufactures regarded Mr. Joseph Chamberlain and his relentless firm, which smashed them all, and made a colossal fortune out of their ruin. It is to be observed that no surmise is made as to the cause of the great conflagration which has at length destroyed Whiteley's.

A HOME correspondent, who assures us of the reality of the incident, though for the life of him he cannot after much searching find out the name of the leading actor in it, tells us that one of the happy few on whom the favours of the Crown were bestowed at Jubilee time found the honours of the occasion so much for him that he stumbled and fell in endeavouring to obey the command "Rise, Sir"—well, suppose we say "Sir Galahad." Yet the weight of a Knighthood alone would scarcely bring a Sir Galahad again to his knees, and it has been suggested that the scene was not wanting in one of the elements which made it easier for the portly Gibbon to fall on his knees before Mademoiselle Curchod, at Lausanne, than to get on his hind feet again. What puzzles us is that any one should have thought that Bombay, of all places in the world, should take interest in the incident.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE FIRE AT WHITELEY'S.

LONDON, AUG. 8.

The damage done to Whiteley's by the fire is estimated at half a million.

Three persons were killed, and many have been seriously injured.

THE THRONE OF BULGARIA.

EBENTHAL, AUG. 7.

Prince Ferdinand of Saxe Coburg starts to-day for Bulgaria.

THE PORTE AND BULGARIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, AUG. 7.

The Porte is preparing a Circular Note to be sent to the Powers, inviting them to come to some agreement with reference to Bulgaria.

THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS ON TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUG. 8.

H. E. the Governor and Staff left Gooty for Kurnool this morning. Yesterday he ascended the fort hill, and visited the tombs of Munro and Robertson.

THE GHILZAI REBELLION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 8.

The action of the 26th July between General Ghulam Haider and the insurgents was fought at the Kotal Dap Pass between Sura and Margha. The insurgents apparently intended holding the pass in force, but Ghulam Haidar arrived a day earlier than was expected, and drove in the Andari troops and some Nasiris posted at Kotal before the main body of the Ghilzais could arrive. The Herati, Kandahari and Logari regiments were the attacking force, two Kabuli regiments being in reserve and the Sufi regiment being with the baggage. Ghulam Haidar has sent 150 prisoners to Kandahar, the Ghilzais have moved off in the direction of Now-i-Ghundan, and Ghulam Haidar is moving in the same direction.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, AUG. 6.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Wardha left here for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo on the 4th instant.

PLYMOUTH, AUG. 6.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Bengal arrived here this morning.

MARSEILLES, AUG. 7.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Rohilla, which left Bombay on the 19th July, arrived here to-day.

SINGAPORE, AUG. 8.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Lombardy (Extra) left here for Bombay to-day.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 6.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	3 15-16
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	69¼
4½ per cent. "	72¼
3 per cent. Consols for account	101½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	101½
4½ per cent. French Rentes	107
Bar Silver	44½

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(AUGUST 8.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect *Via* Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY, NIGHT, Aug. 7.

10 p.m.	79·4

MONDAY, Aug. 8.

8 a.m.	79·2
10 a.m.	82·4
2 p.m.	83·0
4 p.m.	81·4

MR. HEMMING appeared yesterday before Mr. Ryan at the Fort Police Court, and asked that the letter, signed Rukhmabai, which had been deposited in Court by Mr. Geary some days ago, might be handed over to him. But his Worship declined to comply with Mr. Hemming's request, as he had it not bad time to peruse it himself. He would, however, listen to any application Mr. Hemming might make to-day.

THE Punjab Government has had placed at its disposal by the Government of India a further supply of Brittany cattle, which have just been imported from France. They will be distributed among planters in the Kangra Valley for breeding experiments.

MR. J. F. DUTHIE, when he returns from leave shortly, will no longer be known as the Superintendent of the Government Botanical Gardens, Saharanpur, but as Director or Superintendent of the Botanical Survey of Northern India. Under the scheme lately worked out for a systematic botanical survey of India, Mr. Duthie, who is now under the orders of the Government of India, will have charge of the North-West Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab, the Central Provinces, Rajputana, Central India, and the North-West Frontier.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, Provincial Grand Master of Sussex, visited Brighton on July 15, and consecrated a new lodge of Freemasons, to be known by one of his Royal Highness's subordinate titles, the Earl of Sussex.

A POPULAR Hindu story, by K. Viresalingam, Pandit, entitled "Rajasekhara," and which has become a classic in South India, is being translated for English readers by Mr. J. R. Hutchinson. It is announced for immediate publication by Mr. Elliot Stock, and will have an introduction by General Macdonald.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT

SIMLA, August 7.—The barometer has fallen slightly in Burma, East Bengal and Assam. It has risen over the remainder of India and rather rapidly in Western India. Pressure is considerably above the average in Western, Southern and Central India. It is considerably below it in the Punjab, slightly below in Bengal and Assam and normal in the N.-W. P. The winds are strong at the head of the Bay, but have a very strong westerly element, and winds in Behar are due West. The Bombay current is very strong on the coasts of Sind, Cutch and Guzerat, but is below average strength south of Bombay. The air is very damp and the sky overcast over the whole of Northern and Central India, except the Indus Valley. Moderate rain has fallen over the whole of India, except North Deccan, the greater part of Bombay Presidency, West Punjab and West Rajputana. Jeypore reports three inches, Madras, Cuddapah, Jubbulpore, Siam, Galle, Chittagong, Berhampore and Roorkee two inches, and Bellary, Sutna, Nagpur, Goa, Akyab, Dacca, Sibsagar, Purneah, Agra, Meerut, Naini Tal and the Chakrata one inch. The conditions are favourable to the continuance of rain in Northern India.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 22.

WE are in the midst of a political crisis in which we are at any moment prepared for the worst, but all the while buoyed by the thought that the crisis may pass over and leave the Ministry apparently unscathed. The Government's battalions are so many; its forces seem so strong; something akin to political blasphemy attaches to the belief that Providence will not protect these big battalions, and make the strong forces doubly strong. There are times, however, when, owing it may be to the lack of the right qualities in the Commander-in-Chief, or a want of cohesion in the various divisions, the biggest armies melt away before their opponents, or are disastrously beaten. The Unionist Government is in a sore plight. On any day we may learn that the Ministry has been reconstructed. On the other hand, if only the Session can be speedily brought to an end, disaster may be averted. This is the only chance for the Government. One thing appears undeniably clear: were there three clear months more of the Sessions, the Government, in its present form, would die before the Session died. Whence, it may be asked, comes this state of things? If ever, in recent years, a Ministry was in power which might be expected to carry a Party through a Septennial Parliament, it was the Ministry which was the outcome of the General Election of last year. And yet, in less than twelve months, it is on the brink of dissolution.

The Party in power is not one and indivisible. It is composed of two portions. The weaker (intellectually) of the portions is on the Treasury Bench, and sits on the right of the Speaker. It occupies the position of an automaton. Its voice is the voice of Liberal Unionists who sit elsewhere, and who possess power without responsibility. Once more, the Government does not know its own mind. Witness Lord Salisbury's declaration on the Irish Land Bill. Stripped of its verbiage this declaration would, if consistently followed, lead the present Ministry to pass Mr. Gladstone's measure of Home Rule.

You will see such "unauthentic and unauthorised" reports as have appeared in the papers of the Conservative meeting in the library of the Carlton Club. If Lord Salisbury made the assertion reported and sticks to it, the Government is in a dificult position. After surrendering the Irish landlords' position to an extent that roused the ire of Colonel Saunderson, and those who think with him, the Premier whistled back recalcitrant hawks, like Mr. Chaplin, by declaring that what the Land Bill took out of the landlords' pockets the State would restore. In what way the restoration would be made we have yet to learn. The ox's jawbone that smote the Liberal's hip and thigh, and laid them low in thousands at the General Election of 1886, was the belief that Mr. Gladstone's scheme of purchase involved the pledging of British credit on behalf of Irish landlords. If Lord Salisbury should persist in his proposal—as I am inclined to think he will—it may go hard with his party.

In confirmation of the view I have expressed of the Government policy regarded from their friends' point of view, note carefully the last paragraph in the first leader in to-day's *Times*. No Government ever had a more resolute backer than the *Times* has been to Lord Salisbury's administration. Nevertheless expressions are used of the latest phase of the Balfourian Land Bill which lack nothing in the way of censure.

When the time comes to look back on Lord Salisbury's Ministry of 1886-87, men who have not the key to the situation will be puzzled at the aberrations indicated. Whether in home or foreign politics there has been a lamentable want of strength and definiteness of purpose. The secret lies in the state of the Prime Minister's health. Lord Salisbury, physically, is the antipodes of his great rival. One, nearing his eightieth year, is the personification of hearty and bounding strength; the other, many years his junior, is a broken and weary man. The Premier bears his burden of public duties sadly. He stoops; he looks ill; he lacks vigour. I think I repeated to you in March last a remark of Lord Hartington's, made at a time when the war-cloud seemed as if it would burst over France and Germany. Said his lordship, "things on the Continent are looking bad, but they do not give me so much concern as does Lord Salisbury's health. I am more afraid of what will happen in England than of what will occur in the Continent." Diabetes—the disease from which, I am told, Lord Salisbury suffers—is an important factor in the situation of the hour. A victim to this insidious complaint, it is impossible for the head of the Ministry to take a firm grip of events, to be courageous and alert. Hence the *malaise* that has fallen upon the Tory Party; hence the shock which the half-dozen bye elections have inflicted upon a numerically strong political force. This lack of light and leading is surely felt in the Conservative ranks, and the serious remonstrances which the *St. James's Gazette* from time to time addresses to the Tory leaders are not the outcome of individual bitterness, but the expression of a whole party. Should Lord Hartington become Premier, there will be a gain; a stiffening in the ranks would follow for a while, at all events.

What, more than anything else, hinders a reconstruction of the Ministry and the inclusion of a Unionist section in high places, is the fear that should Lord Hartington, Mr. Chamberlain, Lord Randolph Churchill and Sir Henry James—not to mention lesser lights—seek re-election they would be defeated. Or if they were not actually defeated, their success would be obtained by so narrow a majority as to take all heart out of the administration. There are uncommonly good grounds for this fear. Judging from appearances, I should say Sir Henry James would certainly lose his seat, Lord Hartington might scrape through, but that is all. The twin brethren—Chamberlain and Churchill—would be safe, the latter without a contest, the former with a much diminished poll. These facts give pause to plans of reconstruction which are sadly needed. And, yet, if the plans are carried out they will only lead to greater mischief. So many good and stout-hearted Tories will have to be displaced to make room for the Liberal Unionists that a sudden flow of mutiny in the Tory ranks will certainly follow. The union of the Unionists is in an unhappy plight, and when, where, and how relief is to come no one here can tell. Possibly, by the time this letter reaches you, I may have made the above observations ancient history by a "wire" of issues now in embryo having reached full development. Anyhow, as one of the most prominent Conservative statesman said the day before yesterday, in language more forcible than polite, "The Government are in a h—— of a mess."

The bye-elections have afforded occasion for much excitement and interest. With the exception of Hornsey, every one has gone against the Government either in the loss of seats or in diminished majorities. The Tory majorities have shrunk so greatly that if a like change were sure the country through, and a general election were to occur now, reckoning the Home Rule members, Mr. Gladstone would have a majority of two hundred. With the exception of half-a-dozen leaders the Liberal Unionists would disappear. There would, once again, be two Parties only in the State. There is no want of astuteness at Liberal head-quarters in regard to the feeling in constituencies. If the wire-pullers could have had their way there would have been no contest in Hornsey. But Liberals are foolish folk oftentimes in matters of discipline. Some of these less wise people waited upon Mr. Schnadhorst as soon as Sir James McGarel Hogg was elevated to the Peerage, and asked for a candidate. He absolutely refused to help them to one, and strongly deprecated a contest. The local people, however, were willing for a fight, and said if he would not help them they would go on without him. They then went to the secretary of another Liberal organization and asked his assistance towards getting them a candidate. He replied, "If I could get you a man by lifting up my little finger, I would not help you. It's a mistake to fight Hornsey. If you want to be doing something go to Brixton." They were unconvinced, and at last found a candidate from among the directors of a business concern with which Sir Roper Lethbridge, M.P., is or has been connected, the Catherine-street Publishing Company. Once the contest began, Mr. Schnadhorst did all he could to secure success, sent some relays of members of Parliament to speak, but all was in vain: faggot-voting on the part of City men settled the question and gave the administration a Victory.

At last Sir H. Drummond Wolff has left Constantinople. He is a sick and sorry man, politically, of course. And what will make him more sick and still sorrier is that everybody is rejoicing that he has failed to hatch the egg he has been sitting upon for more than two years. In the present case Tories and Radicals alike have joined in a chorus of praise; for very different reasons it is true. The former believe the non-ratification of the Convention leaves us a free hand in Egypt; the latter think we shall the more speedily clear ourselves from Nile entanglements. I do not believe in the soundness of arrangements which, for very opposite reasons, people persist in praising. And, certainly, in the present instance, an event which leads to Russian, French, and German exultation, and to their declaration that we have been worsted in an encounter with the Turk, is not one calculated to please a patriot. The text of the Convention which our Queen signed and the Sultan would not sign will reach you by this mail, and India's interests in the question being so paramount, you will be able to judge whether the Empire has gained or lost by the non-ratification.

The end of this week is a little cheered by the settlement, apparently on an equitable basis, of the Penjdeh dispute between England and Russia. Sir West Ridgway has at last obtained a boundary line, and we have secured for our Afghan ally terms which—seeing he was not prepared to fight—are far better than he could have got for himself. But, if anybody thinks there is henceforward to be only smooth and pleasant relations between England and Russia in Asia, he is vastly mistaken. Our pro-Russian organ, the *Pall Mall Gazette*, in its issue of last night, contains a significant paragraph as to what the Boundary Commission have accomplished, and what they have not done. It is perfectly clear that Russia means to come into direct contact with Britain in Asia, and not to stop until a conterminous territory is secured. This means the wiping-out of Afghanistan and its occupation by either the Indian Government or an adventurous Russian Colonel. I am bound to state that the hope here is that Lord Dufferin and Sir Frederick Roberts will leave the Russians to occupy the wolf's lair, and that we shall remain on the defensive. A telegram from Simla stating that the defences of India are now engaging the Viceroy's attention is held by some to indicate that this is your intention. The whirligig of politics will bring a new administration into power. It may be a year before the wheel has turned enough to do this, but the wheel is turning—and you in India know that the later aspects of Liberal Foreign policy have not been in accord with a forward movement in Afghanistan. I anticipate, however, that before the Liberals obtain power you will have "made history" in respect to Afghanistan, and Lord Rosebery believes in continuity in foreign politics. He will not, if he can help it, disturb the *status quo* which fact should be noted by any "prancing pro-Consuls" you may have on the North-West Frontier.

A usually well-informed Pressman tells me that Sir John Gorst will soon give up the office of Under-Secretary of State for India, and take a Colonial Governorship. I dare say the report has some elements of truth in it. For a long time it has been an open secret—Sir John, himself, has made no concealment of his feelings—that this section of the defunct Fourth Party has felt that he has not been fairly treated. It certainly would suit Sir John Gorst to get a *quasi*-permanent post rather than to remain at the chances of a Ministerial post whence the ground beneath one's feet is always shifting. Should Sir John shortly obtain a Governorship, it will be a sign that in the opinion of Tory office-holders the health of the Ministry is bad. Sir John does not appear to have been a conspicuous success at the India Office. This is somewhat surprising, as he has good parts. But an Under-Secretary, unless he is exceptionally gifted, is always handicapped by his chief. Lord Cross is not a strong administrator, but he is very obstinate, and by no means an easy chief to serve under. One thing in favour of the rumour is that Sir John is ardently desirous to become Governor of Cape Colony; it is on the cards Sir Hercules Robinson will soon leave Capetown.

I need not write anything about the Parliamentary sensation of the week. Mr. Walter Long found a "bad sixpence" (a "damned Tanner") in the Lobby, and it has taken a great amount of public time to nail the spurious coin to the counter.

I sent you a telegram early in the week announcing that the Duke of Connaught had arranged to return to India by the mail leaving Brindisi on the 22nd proximo. His Royal Highness, who will be accompanied by Colonel Cavaye, joins the Nizam at Suez, and is due at Bombay on the 6th of September. The Duchess remains here until the autumn, and it is probable that she will go out in the P. and O. Company's new Jubilee vessel, the Victoria, which has just had such a successful trial trip. The Victoria will leave for India in the month of October. She and another of the Company's fine boats, the Rome, have been taken to Southampton to receive the ladies and gentlemen who have been invited by the directors to the Naval Review at Spithead. The Company have engaged two special trains to take their guests down to Southampton, and those who wish to stay will be kept on board until Monday. The princely manner in which the P. and O. Company intend to entertain their friends, contrasts very favourably with the somewhat niggardly arrangements that have been made by the Admiralty for their guests, who, moreover, will be obliged to land long before the illuminations. It is needless to say that those lucky individuals, who have been favoured with invitations both from Whitehall and Leadenhall-street have had no hesitation in accepting the latter and refusing the former. I told you several weeks ago that, immense as is the accomodation on the Victoria and the Rome, it is quite inadequate to meet the demands of all those who wished to be present. At that time comparatively few people knew what the Company were going to do. Since it has been generally known, you may judge what a demand there has been for invitations. The Lord Chamberlain before Thanksgiving Day was not much more extensively importuned than Mr. Sutherland and his colleagues have been during the past fortnight or so. A city friend of mine tells me that he was in the Company's offices on Monday, when a certain well-known and powerful Duke, who with his wife had been asked, came to know if they might be granted the great favour of taking their daughter with them. The answer he received was that every berth in the two vessels had been allotted, and that his request, therefore, must be refused. Not to disappoint his daughter, the Duke has given up his berth to her, and will, if he cannot manage to find accommodation in one of her Majesty's ships, have to stay in town. Having through the kindness of Mr. Barnes, managing director, been invited to the Victoria, I am, as you may suppose, an object of considerable envy among my friends. A few days ago I asked a gentleman of my acquaintance if he was going to the Review. He replied that he had refused an invitation for one of the Government ships, as he did not consider it was safe! Since then, as you will see from the papers, several of the ironclads have, before attempting any manœuvring come into collision. The collision between the Ajax and the Devastation appears to have been rather serious, and it is unfortunate that it should ehave occurred at a moment when the eyes of all Europe may be said to be fixed on Spithead. The Black Prince, which ran foul of Admiral Freemantle's flagship, is, it may be interesting to mention, commanded by Captain Bret, formerly director of the Indian Marine, and one of the best seaman in her Majesty's service. Your former Naval Commander-in-Chief, Sir William Hewett, is, I believe, to have command of the subsequent operations of the fleet, though for the Review the Commander-in-Chief of Portsmouth, Sir George Willes, will have supreme control. The descriptive names given of the fleet now assembled by the First Lord of the Admiralty, that it is the most powerful that any Sovereign ever beheld in time of peace was in no sense exaggerated, for excluding all the troopships and other vessels reserved for visitors, there are upwards of a hundred British men-of-war flying the pennant in the Solent.

I am able to confirm the announcement recently appearing in the *Times*, respecting the bequest of the lamented Sir Barrow Elis. His gift of books and legacy of £500 to be spent on improving the library of the Northbrook Club will prove a welcome addition to Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit's donation of £1,000 to the same worthy object. The sum of Rs. 25,000, which he left to the Government of Bombay, is to be devoted to charitable purposes in the Western Presidency, especially in Rutnagherry, where Sir Barrow began his distinguished Indian career. The spirit which prompted this last bequest shows to those who were unacquainted with him, how it was that he obtained such a strong hold on the affections of the natives, with whom he was brought into contact. His example, it is to be hoped, will be followed by others who owe their success in life to India. A more sensible and practical way of discharging a great obligation could not be denied.

The Rao of Cutch's grand ball in Queen's Gate on Tuesday night was "personally conducted," if I may borrow that well-known expression, by her Grace the Duchess of Manchester, and was a very select affair. The Prince of Wales took his son and the King of the Hellenes, and all the "smart people" of the Marlborough House set were present. One of the Kattyawar princes asked for an invitation for a fellow-countryman of his, a gentleman of undoubted respectability and position, and was put off with the somewhat curt answer that everything had been left to the Duchess. I suppose etiquette prevented his Highness applying direct to her Grace, whose answer we may be perfectly sure would have been of a very different character. This is another instance of the want of tact referred to above displayed by some Political Officers in their dealings with Indian princes in this country.

I cannot refrain from calling your attention to a delightful paragraph in this week's *Truth*. I mentioned last week that the Rao of Cutch has taken a Scotch moore for the shooting season, and this fact appears to have reached the ears of one of Mr. Labouchere's contributors, who writes:—"Cooch Behar" [he evidently thinks that "Cooch" is the Indian equivalent for Maharajah] "and the Tahow Sahib of Moorgie are likely to remain here for some months, for the former, who is a first-rate sportsman, has taken a large moor in Scotland." I hear that the amiable Thakore Sahib of Morvie was immensely amused when "Henry's" delicious mixture was shown to him. All the London papers without exception, from the Imperial *Times* down to the Republican *Reynolds*, have done their best to mangle the names of the Indian princes and potentates, but to use the masher's favourite phrase, *Truth* takes the cake.

Quite a large crowd of his Anglo-Indian and City friends assembled at Charing Cross station a week to-night to say good-bye to Sirdar Diler Jung. Among the former were Sir Owen Burne, Mr. Fitzgerald, Mr. J. Nugent, C.S., Mr. C. A. Winter, Mr. John Pender, Mr. Sharp and Mr. Hall, formerly of Nicol & Co., Bombay, and now of the Hyderabad Railway Company.

THE LATE SIR MAXWELL MELVILL.

YESTERDAY, at the opening of the Appellate Side of the High Court, which was closed on Saturday, a deep sense of grief was manifested by the pleaders at the death of the Hon. Sir Maxwell Melvill. They assembled in a body in the first Division Court in which the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas presided.

The Hon. Mr. Mandlik, Government Pleader, said: My Lords,—On behalf of the Bar, who may not have an opportunity of expressing their deep feelings of sorrow for the serious loss which this Presidency has sustained in the death of Sir Maxwell Melvill, I venture to approach your Lordships with an expression of our deep sense of the arduous, valuable, and conscientious services which the late Sir Maxwell Melvill, as senior Puisne Judge of this Court for many years, and as a Puisne Judge for altogether more than fifteen years, has rendered in the administration of this presidency. The unfailing courtesy, the unwearied patience, and a thorough sympathy which the late Sir Maxwell Melvill extended towards all members of the profession, and towards the public generally, had endeared his name not only to the Bar, but to all our clients throughout the Presidency; and we respectfully approach your Lordships with this humble sentiment on this mournful occasion.

The Chief Justice, who was much affected, said:—Speaking for myself and also my colleagues, I may say we share entirely with you the grief and deep regret that we all feel at the sudden death of Sir Maxwell Melvill, who was for so many years a Judge of this Court. Mr. Justice Farran the other day very fully expsessed our grief on the subject and the very high esteem in which the late Sir Maxwell Melvill was held not only as a judge, but as a man. I will only add that I was a personal friend of his for many years; and I can say that he was not only gifted with rare ability, but he also possessed a most loveable disposition which made him exercise a singular influence on all with whom he came into contact in society.

The Court then proceeded with the business of the day.

The Bishop of Bombay preached at St. Mary's Church, Poona, on Sunday, taking as his text St. John ix. 4. His Lordship referred as follows to the death of Sir Maxwell Melvill:—"A brilliant successful career of duty has come to a sudden close before our eyes. The counsels by which this Presidency is guided have been deprived of a calm, mature judgment, trained by long experience of the Bench to view all that affected the public weal with a calm, judicial impartiality. One whose sagacity had all the penetration which came from high natural abilities, and all the width which had been generated by various experience, will no longer labour hard, and think deep, at the problems by which Governments are exercised in administering the affairs of a subject people. The kindliness that won so many hearts, and the justice which commanded such confidence, have alike become things of the past, as far as we and our fellow-citizens are concerned. The task had been increasingly important: the world knew that it had been ably discharged. The calls of duty had been cheerfully responded to, and the reward had not been wanting. As we rendered the last due honours to one who had deserved well of his country, we think that the thought must have been present to many minds how we seemed to be standing, as it were, upon the border-line of two worlds."

THEFTS AT MAHIM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Referring to a para. in your to-day's paper under the heading of "Thefts at Mahim," allow me to tell you that all that your correspondent says is true, but what can a handful of police do with the armed ruffians who begin their depredations at Mahim even at the early hours of 10 and 11. Last night the poultry yard of Mr. Oliveira was visited at precisely 10-10, but his son was studying, and suspecting something—and his dog also doing his duty—a little before he opened the back door the thief ran away. Heretofore sepoys were stationed on the junction of the Lady Jamsetjee Main Road, but this practice has of late been discontinued. A representation to the Commissioner of Police is being largely signed, soliciting that functionary to strengthen the Mahim police force. A copy of the same after its despatch will be sent to you. The constable and the sepoys patrol here almost to the small hours of the morning with no result.—Yours, &c.,

ROBBED.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAILS.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Parramatta, Captain R. G. Murray, will sail to-day for London with the Europe mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Mr J Inglis
Col and Mrs E Vibart
Miss Miner
Two Masters Hard.
Mr & Mrs Colin Browning
Mrs and Miss Burnett and 2 children
Mr Woods
Mr Browne
Mr R Dixon
Mrs Chowa and child
Mrs Von Stieglitz
Mr W R Keith
Major A H Browne
Mr and Mrs Jennings
Mr J G Scott
Mr and Mrs Diss
Mr J Paterson
Mr Kior
Mr Young
Mr Magennis
Col H Langtry

FOR BRINDISI.

Capt Laugham
Miss Searle
Mr H M Thopson
The Hon Sir A Colvin, KCNG
Miss Colvin
Col R S J Prendergast
Mr A Gleadour Newxomen
Mr H C Cookson
Col T M Ward
Mr Parry
Mr and Mrs J Woodburn
Mr F Kilvert
Surg-Major Fullerton
Mr W G Geldney
Mr P M Ellis
Major G T Carre
Major R H S Baker
Major-Genl Graham
Mr Clayton
Mr Forbes

FOR VENICE.

Mr G Cotton
Col & Mrs Gwynne Hughes
Mr F H Somes
Mr H B Huddleston
Capt B Scott
Mr A S Whittle
Dr A Wilson

The following passages have been engaged:—

By the s. s. Siam, Captain W. D. Worcester, sailing on the 16th August:—

FOR LONDON.—Lieut-Col and W Graham Smith.
FOR BRINDISI.—Mr G McWalters, Mr and Mrs W B Oldham and General L D Baker.
FOR MARSEILLES.—Mr and Mrs H P Burt and 2 children, Miss Burt and Captain Patton.

By the s. s. Carthage, Capt G N Hector, sailing on the 23rd August:—

FOR LONDON.—Major and Mrs G F Marshall and child and Mr and Mrs Chase and child.
FOR BRINDISI.—Mr and Mrs L P Pugh, Hon Justice Trevelyan, Mr G Paters, Col and Mrs C H Grace, Hon Justice H Beverler, Mr G F M Grant, Mr L Higgins, Mr F A Nicholson, Mrs Etherige, Mr G N Stewart, Surgn W P Carson and Mr A G Nicholson

By the s. s. Surat, Captain J. L. Parfitt, sailing on the 30th August:—

FOR LONDON.—Colonel E Rogers Coker, Mr and Mrs J B Fuller, Mr C A Marindin, Mr Harkishen Lal and Mr Mahomed Shah Din.
FOR BRINDISI.—Surgeon W H Codge.

By the s. s. Massilia, sailing on 6th Sept.:—

FOR LONDON.—Mr M C Sanders.

RIGHT OF THE CORPORATION OVER MUNICIPAL DOCUMENTS.

THE committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation met again yesterday afternoon for further discussing the new Municipal Bill, when there was another debate on the advisability of adding a distinct provision in the Bill enacting that the Corporation shall have power to call for any Municipal papers or documents which they might desire to see. A motion to this effect was proposed at a meeting held on Friday, by Captain Selby, who urged the necessity of inserting such a provision in the Bill by observing that he had obtained the legal opinion of Mr. Jardine, which was to the effect that under the present law, the Corporation had no right even to ask for any documents. Yesterday, Major Martin led off the debate with an amendment which, he said, was in spirit very similar to the proposition of Captain Selby. The amendment was "that the Corporation may at any time call for a report from the Town Council or the Commissioner on any subject, and may further call for the production of any plans, reports, writings, deeds, maps, books or correspondence in any Municipal office. That the Corporation may also require any of the above documents, books, &c., for the guidance or inspection of any of their body or of any committee that they may appoint for the investigation of any subject, and that the Town Council or the Commissioner, as the case may be, in whose custody such documents, books, &c., are, shall forthwith produce the same." Speaking in support of his proposition, Major Martin mainly devoted his remarks to a criticism of some of the points advanced at the last meeting by Mr. Charles, the Acting Municipal Commissioner, against the proposed enactment. It had been stated, and very truly, that whenever the Corporation wanted to see any papers, the Commissioners had treated it with the greatest courtesy and consideration. But the speaker urged that they would not at all be justified on this ground in omitting from the Act an essential section defining the rights of the Corporation over Municipal documents. As to the fears expressed by some of the members that the Corporation may abuse this power, if it were granted to it by law, Major Martin expressed his perfect confidence that, at least the majority of the Corporation, if not the whole body, would never be such fools as to insist upon the production of any papers for which they had the assurance of the Commissioner that it would be detrimental to the interests of the Municipality to present them. The right that was asked for was very legitimate, and if all that had been said about local self-government having proved a great success in Bombay were true, then surely there could be no reason whatever for the fear that such a right might be abused. If, on the other hand, the Corporation were divested of almost all real power, it would be very difficult to get good men to sit at that board and act like so many marionettes.

Mr. George Cotton was agreed as to the desirability of the Corporation being entrusted with the power of calling for papers. But he was not as sure as the previous speaker that the power might not be abused; and therefore he wished to add a proviso that if the Municipal Commissioner could certify that the production of any correspondence would be injurious to the interests of the Corporation, he should not be bound to produce it. Mr. Cotton was followed by Mr. M. H. Hakim, who maintained that unless the law left the Commissioner free to exercise his discretion, no officer having any sense of self-respect in him would agree to accept that office. Mr. Charles spoke in a similar strain, when he repeated the objection he had urged at the previous meeting that no man of independent spirit, such as Mr. Pedder or Mr. Crawford, would ever accept the office of Commissioner, if he knew that only eight members at a meeting consisting of fifteen, would by law have the right of insisting, against his will, upon the production of documents.

One of the principal exponents of the views put forward by those who wish to obtain a legal confirmation of the right of the Corporation over Municipal documents was Mr. R. M. Sayani. The question, according to his argument, was whether they should trust to the wisdom and good sense of one man, or the wisdom and good sense of a body of men, and he answered this question by saying that he would much rather put his faith in the majority of the Corporation than in the Commissioner. The Corporation, in its collective capacity, would have no particular interest in insisting upon the production of any papers, while the Commissioner, to argue the point quite impersonally, might have an individual interest in withholding them. This argument was opposed by Mr. Ragunath N. Khote observing that the Municipal Commissioner being acquainted with all the details of a subject, was in a far better position than any member of the Corporation to judge whether any information should be given or withheld in the interests of the Municipality. Col. Merewether said that if they could not always depend on the Municipal Commissioner, in the absence of an express legal provision, they must also see that they could not always count upon the majority of the Corporation passing a judicious vote. It was therefore necessary as a safeguard against any abuse of power by the majority, to add such a provision as was laid before the meeting by Mr. Cotton.

Mr. K. M. Shroff thought he could meet both the contending parties half-way by proposing that whenever the Commissioner declared that it was deteremental to the interests of the Municipality to make any correspondence public, the Town Council should be empowered to have that correspondence before them, to the exclusion of the reporters of the press.

Sir Frank Souter was strongly opposed to the passing of Captain Selby's proposition without the salutary addition proposed by Mr. Cotton. He contended that the remarkable success of local sel-government in Bombay was chiefly due to the very able officers whom the Government have from time to time selected for the post of Commissioner, and that if they admitted in the Bill a section compelling the Commissioner to produce any papers against his judgement, they would not be able to obtain the services of men like Mr. Arthur Crawford, Mr. J. B. Peile, Sir Theodore Hope, Mr. Ravenscroft, Mr. Ollivant and Mr. Charles. They would not consider it honourable to serve under such a condition, and the Corporation being deprived of the benefit of their talents, the interests of local self-government would suffer. These views were altogether opposed by Dr. Blaney, who urged that personal considerations about the ability and high character of individual officers had nothing whatever to do with the question of legally defending the relative position of the Corporation and the Commissioner.

The debate was concluded with the reply of Captain Selby, who, it may be mentioned by the way, occupied the chair. Section 136 gives powers to the auditors to call for any papers that they desire, and by section 534 Government purposes to confer on themselves the right over them. Now, the chairman maintained that it would be perfectly luducrous to imagine that the Government and the Municipal, auditors should have this right, while the Corporation, the actual governing body of the City, should be kept in ignorance of the affairs of the Municipality. The chairman informed the Corporation that his resolution was drafted, as near as might be, in such a manner as to include in it the powers which Mr. Inverarity thought were actually possessed by the Corporation at the present moment. As the new Bill—and a very evil Bill it was—was drafted, the chairman was advised that unless they put in this section, they would have no power even to ask for anything. The question was not a mere matter of trusting Mr. Ollivant for Mr. Charles. In legislation they had to deal with general principles, and not with individuals. For his part, the chairman said that he had every confidence in the two Commissioners he had named, but it was quite possible that they might some day have an officer whom they could not trust. The chairman quoted a saying of Lord Palmerston's that the House of Commons was wiser than any single member in it, in support of his contention that the judgment arrived at by the majority of the Corporation would be more free, than the judgment of an individual, from personal bias, weakness or folly, and would in the long run be found to be the soundest. The chairman ended his speech by declaring that if the Bill were passed in anything like the shape in which it was drafted, he would not condescend to sit in the Corporation. The divisions took place on the various amendments before the meeting, Major Martin's amendment was defeated by a majority of only one vote, while the Corporation rejected the one proposed by Mr. Cotton by 17 votes against 11. Eventually, the chairman's proposition was carried by 18 against 7. The chairman's proposition was as follows:—That the Corporation may at any time call for a report from the Town Council or the Commissioner on any subject, and may further call for the production of any plans, writings, deeds, maps, books or correspondence in any Municipal office, or may depute any of thir own body to inspect the same; and that the Town Council or the Commissioner, as the case may be, in whose custody such documents, books, &c., shall be, shall forthwith produce the same, or allow the same to be inspected, as the case may be.

THE NIZAM OF HYDERABAD.

THE Nizam of Hyderabad says the *Times* is known to the world as the first of Indian princes and the oldest ally of the English in Hindostan. The personal satisfaction and good-will of this ruling potentate have always been of the greatest concern to the Government of India, which has believed that the cordial and enlightened co-operation of the Prince provided the best means of insuring the efficiency of his administration and the welfare of his State. Recent events at Hyderabad have served to illustrate the consistent policy of the supreme Government in propitiating the Nizam by showing equal regard for his dignity and more material interests. A brief sketch of these occurrences can scarcely fail to be instructive, by enabling our readers to realize the new phase of its history upon which the great State of the Deccan may be now said to have entered.

When the present Nizam was installed in 1884 he specially selected as his Prime Minister Salar Jung, the youthful son of the late distinguished statesman of the same name. He chose him both from respect to his father and for the sake of his own personal friendship, as they have been companions from childhood. The choice of so young and inexperienced a Minister was regarded at the time with considerable misgivings, but the Nizam's expression of opinion in favour of Salar Jung was so emphatic that those who recollected the services of his father to our cause felt that objection would come with a bad grace from an English Government. Salar Jung became, therefore, Prime Minister, and in accordance with established practice the English Resident was instructed to afford him every assistance in his power. Bearing these facts in mind it seemed natural to anticipate a specially tranquil time at Hyderabad from the friendship existing between the ruler and his chief adviser, for in times past the most fruitful cause of dissension had been their dislike and disagreement. A very brief experience sufficed to show that these anticipations would not be realized. Salar Jung had not inherited the business capacity and talent of his father. The work of the Minister was left undone, or carried out in a very irregular manner. The business of the State fell into arrear, the Budget estimates were not forthcoming, and, what is really the remarkable feature in the case, the Nizam bitterly complained of the proceedings and neglect of his Minister. Previous Nizams had been content to let misgovernment go on unchecked, and had been accustomed to chafe at the simplest suggestions of their Ministers towards effecting an improvement, but Mehbub Ali was the very first to denounce the shortcomings of his Minister and to show that his conduct would eventually wreck the good work done by his predecessor. In November last year, when Lord Dufferin was visiting Hyderabad, the Nizam took the unusual course of addressing the Viceroy direct, and of giving him a sketch of the conduct of his Minister, concluding with the statement that it was neither to the benefit of his State nor compatible with his own feelings that Salar Jung should remain in office any longer. It need only be said here that the Prince urged his case with great force and that he adduced many facts in support of his demand, all of which were confirmed on inquiry. So sudden a request threw considerable responsibility on the Government of India, which could not hastily decide how far the changed view of the Nizam with regard to his self-chosen Minister might be a passing whim or a fixed purpose. Lord Dufferin in the course of a long conversation gave the Prince some excellent advice and recommended his extending as much consideration as lay in his power to his Minister. The Nizam overlooked the personal attitude of Salar Jung and the Viceroy admitted the honourable and princely way in which he carried out his suggestion. The restraint which the Nizam placed upon his feelings could not however be expected to last long, and in the first weeks of the present year it began to be admitted in the highest and best-informed quarters that his demand for the substitution of another Minister in the place of Salar Jung was both just in itself and one that should be complied with in the interests of all concerned. The retirement of Salar Jung became an accomplished fact in April, and he has publicly and officially admitted that his Prince treated him with the greatest consideration and generosity, paying the heavy debts left by his father and allowing him a personal pension of 7,000 rupees a month. The Nizam appears to have acted throughout with scrapulous good faith towards the Viceroy, a lofty sense of his own dignity and rights, and with generous condescension towards a man who had forfeited his friendship and regard.

This trouble having become a matter of the past, something must be said about the new administration which is expected to give Hyderabad prosperity and tranquility in the future. During the last two months, while the new Minister was absent in London, the Nizam has conducted the business of his state, examining and signing every paper himself. He has thus acquired practical experience in the conduct of public affairs, and his attention and discernment in this novel situation have caused not less surprise than satisfaction. The changes in the Government are not restricted to the fact of there being a new Prime Minister, although it must be stated in the first place that Asman Jah, a member of a noble family and the Nizam's representative during the jubilee celebration, has been appointed to succeed Salar Jung. He enjoys the confidence of his master and the good wishes of the Viceroy while the greater interest taken by the Nizam in public affairs and the further changes in the administration now to be discribed will, it is to be hoped, smooth his path and simplify his work. The most important by far of those changes is the creation of the new post of an English private secretary to the Nizam, and for this office Colonel Marshall has been selected after mature consideration, and in absolutely complete accordance with the Nizam's wishes. The instructions for the secretary were originally drafted by the Nizam himself, and they only differ verbally from the form in which he drew them up. The very first task imposed on Colonel Marshall was to inquire into the conduct of the late Minister, and on this point nothing further need be said, as the facts speak for themselves. With regard to his position, an office was assinged him in the Palace, and certain days were set apart for public business private audience, and holidays; and as to his work he has to dispose of all English correspondence except that received direct from the Viceroy or the Resident. On urgent occasions Colonel Marshall has the right of audience at any time. The Nizam was also to possess the claim to consult him on any matter his Highness desired. The secretary is also to act as joint secretary to the Council of State, but he is specially deprived of all administrative functions so that he may not clash with the Resident. Short as is the time that has elapsed since this arrangement came into force it is already clear that Colonel Marshall's appointment is a success, because it has strengthened the Nizam's position without weakening that of the Resident. Mention has been made of the Council of State, consisting of the eight secretaries intrusted with the control of as many departments. It is now proposed to extend its functions and to utilize it still further in the active administration of the State by creating two of its members, Secretaries of State and thus forming an inner Cabinet composed of them and the Prime Minister. The arguments in favour of this arrangement are many and obvious. A Cabinet must increase the interest taken by the higher classes in the government, it must diminish the opportunities of individual ambition, and, by diminishing them, must contribute to the stability of the power which the Nizam has inherited from a long line of predecessors. If the arrangement is carried out, as there is every probability of its being, the two secretaries chosen will undoubtedly be Moulvi Syed Mehdi Ali and the Sirdar Diler-ul-Mulk, both men of proved integrity and ability. The future administration of Hyderabad will, therefore, consist of a Prime Minister, and associated with him as members of a Cabinet two Secretaries of State, while the personality of the Nizam, who has already asserted his rights in favour of good government, must exercise increasing weight and force. Under these circumstances we are justified in looking forward to a happy time for the chief native State of India, and to harmony in our relations with it, while the facts recorded lend a special interest to the Queen's sentence at Windsor the other day when her Majesty expressed her personal sympathy with "the enlightened rule of the Nizam." That Prince is still very young, but his conduct is of favourable augury for the future of his family and his State.

WITH reference to the steamer Tasmania, stranded off the Corsican coast, the owners have received the following telegram from Captain Webber, commander of the P. and O. Company, dated Bonifacio, July 14, 7-22 p.m.:—"Tasmania, st.—nothing salved. Divers report some cotton in mainhold and on rocks, but jammed and broken, worthless. After part of ship still breaking badly. Cannot work with safety. Baggage in pockets must be all broken. Main deck buckled up very much. Weather fine. Nothing more can be done at wreck. After consultation, Prendeville and Lamb propose to abandon. I concur. Waiting instructions." The owners on receipt of the above telegram instructed their agents at Marseilles to offer the ship in one lot and the cargo in another at public auction for the benefit of those concerned.

THE EGYPTIAN CONVENTION.

DEPARTURE OF SIR HENRY WOLFF FROM CONSTANTINOPLE.

Sir Henry D. Wolff left Constantinople at mid night on Friday July 15 for Tenedos, on board her Majesty's yacht *Imogene, en route* to Marseilles and London. Sir Henry had no audience before leaving with the Sultan, who, however, sent him several messages begging him to defer his departure. According to a Reuter's telegram, Herr von Radowitz at his interview with the Sultan on Friday strongly recommended his Majesty to ratify the Convention.

The Sultan replied by pointing out the difficulties in the way of ratifying the Convention in its present form, declaring that such a step would create a very bad impression in the Mussulman world. At the same time the Sultan did not explicitly refuse his ratification, but expressed the hope that the British Government would take into consideration the difficulty of the present situation and would consent to such modifications as would render the Convention acceptable to all parties. The impression produced by these declarations is that France and Russia have succeeded by their representations in thoroughly disturbing the Sultan's mind and that this alone has prevented his Majesty from ratifying the Convention. By order of the Sultan, instructions were sent to Rustem Pasha on the 13th inst. to represent to Lord Salisbury the necessity for some modification. The Sultan proposed that Article 5 of the Convention should be changed to the effect that Turkey alone should invite England to re-occupy Egypt in case of disorder arising in that country after the evacuation, and that England should not be invested with the right of re-occupation. The Sultan referred to the traditional friendship between Turkey and England and expressed the hope that the Queen would intervence to obtain the desired modification. The reply from Rustem Pasha which was receivedon Sunday stated that Lord Salisbury declined to accede to any modification of the Convention. The opinion prevails here that ulterior negotiation on the subject is not impossible, in which case it would be carried on in London on the basis of the present Convention.

The Porte has (the *Times'* correspondent in Constantinople telegraphs) informed Moukhtar Pasha by telegraph of Sir H. D. Wolff's departure and of the non-ratification of the convention, adding that the Turkish Goverment is still inclined to negotiate with England, but on an altered basis, calculated to satisfy the Powers having interests in Egypt. The Porte meanwhile is preparing a Circular Note to its representatives abroad explaining the situation that has led to Sir H. D. Wolff's departure without the ratified convention, and engaging to keep the Great Powers informed of any new phase in Egyptian affairs. In some quarters it is now expected that Moukhtar will be ordered to quit Cairo, since there are no longer any reasons for his presence in Egypt, unless it be desired to continue certain intrigues.

The departure of Sir H. D. Wolff (the *Standard's* correspondent says) saved the Turkish Cabinet. Kiamil Pasha was immediately summoned to the palace and asked to retain office and convoke an extraordinary Cabinet Council to consider what should be done. Two functionaries were sent to Sir W. White to request him to telegraph to Sir H. D. Wolff to return. Sir William answered that two reasons, one material and the other moral, prevented his so doing. The material reason was that Sir Henry Wolff was beyond the reach of the wires; the moral reason was that Sir Henry, not being under Sir W. White's orders, would not obey a telegram if he got it. The same afternoon an imperial order suspended a journal which had attacked the Grand Vizier; but this was merely a formal satisfaction to Kiamil Pasha, as the editor of the Mizam has his pardon and his indemnity in his pocket. What the Porte now purposes is to resume negotiations in London; but I am unable to give any particulars, as the plan is inchoate.

THE CONVENTION AND OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

A paliamentary paper (Egypt, No. 7) was issued on Monday July 18 giving the text of the Egyptian Convention and some further correspondence—extending over the period between the 4th of November, 1885, and the 17th of June of this year—respecting Sir H. Drummond Wolff's mission, The first document in the correspondence is the text of a verbal note delivered to Rustem Pasha, the Ottoman Ambassador to this country, in which her Majesty's Government express their inability to indicate a date for the withdrawal of the British troops from Egypt. Then follows an exchange of despatches between Lord Iddesleigh and Lord L ons with reference to the views of the French Government on the evacuation question, and also between Said Pasha, the Turkish Minister for Foriegn Affairs, and Rustem Pasha, the tenor of which was to endeavour to force the British Government into a definite promise to evacuate by a specified date. This, however, the Government declined to do until, as Lord Salisbury said, "they are able to make a provision for securing beyond that date the external and internal peace of Egypt." Sir Henry Wolff then returned to Constantinople, and on the 28th of January resumed the negotiations with the Porte. On the 7th of February Sir H. D. Wolff read a memorandum to the Turkish Grand Vizier and Minister for Foriegn Affairs, summarizing the chief points which were considered essential by her Majesty's Government. In their reply the Ottoman Ministers generally disapproved of the English conditions. They proposed that the negotiations should be divided into two parts, "one the naming of a day for evacuation the other the provisions entailing the adhesion of other Powers.'

They further objected, as they still object, to British troops being accorded the right of re-entry in case of disorder, insisting that this duty belonged to the Sultan as Sovereign of Egypt. On the 26 of March Sir H. D. Wolff announced to Lord Salisbury that the Turkish Plenipotentiaries appeared to accept neutralization and the British right of re-entry in principle. On the 1st of April Lord Salisbury telegraphed to Sir Henry Wolff:—"As regards the date of evacuation, you are authorized to name three years for withdrawal from Cairo and two years later from the other parts of Egypt as to the dates which you will be prepared to recommend if the stipulations respecting re-entry be agreed to, if an arrangement be arrived at on the other points which we consider material.' Four days later Sir H. Wolff telegraphed to Lord Sailsbury that the Turkish Plenipotentiaries wished that all the British officers of the Egyptain army should be withdrawn at the end of three years, Turkey being prepared to supply Turkish officers. To this Sir Henry replied that he could not accept anything short of five years. On the 16th of April the British Envoy telegraphed to Lord Salisbury that the Ottoman Ministers had handed to him a project consisting of a preamble and four articles embodying the Turkish counter-proposals. The articles ran as follows:—

Article 1. stipulates that the British troops shall be withdrawn within a year and a half. Article 11. provides for the withdrawal of the British officers in the Egyptain army within a year later. Article III. concedes to England the right of re-entry, but limits it to cases of external invasion. Article IV. contemplates the eventual re-establishment of the Egyptian administration in the Soudan.

On the same day Sir H. D. Wolff submitted to the Grand Vizier the British draft convention, and on the 30th of April he was able to announce to Lord Salisbury that the Sultan "had agreed to all our proposals, including the re-entry article in the terms required," although his Majesty still adhered to the limit of two years for evacuation, which Sir H. D. Wolff resisted. After much discussion and many exchanges of despatches between Sir H. D. Wolff and Lord Salisbury, it was eventually agreed that the period of three years should be accepted for the evacuation from the date of the convention, subject to the condition that, "if any of the Mediterranean Great Powers refuse their assent to the convention, her Majesty's Government reserve to themselves the right of adjourning the evacuation." On the 32nd of May Sir H. D. Wolff telegraphed,

"The convention and protocol have been signed." On May 27 Sir H. D. Wolff exchanged with the Ottoman Plenipotentiaries the regulation to be annexed to the convention for the passage of troops through Egypt when the Suez Canal is closed. The last document in the correspondence from Lord Salisbury to Sir H. Wolff is dated June 8, and announces the ratification of the convention by the Queen. Sir Henry is then requested to remain at Constantinople for the purpose of exchanging the documents, and is thanked for the manner in which he has executed "a difficult and most important mission." The correspondence concludes with two despatches from Sir H. Wolff to Lord Salisbury, dated June 14 and 17 respectively, giving an outline of the financial condition of Egypt. The despatches, which are ninety-seven in number, show that the British Envoy received friendly support from the representatives of Germany, Austria, and Italy, while the Ambassadors of France and Russia either limited themselves to purely platonic professions or to the asseveration that the policy of their respective countries was to maintain the sovereign rights of the Sultan in Egypt.

The convention consists of seven articles. The first and second articles confirm the imperiail firmans relating to Egypt and define the limits of the Khedivate to be such as these firmans determine. By the third article the Ottoman Government binds itself to invite the Powers to approve a convention for the better regulation of the Suez Canal. That channel. the Powers are to be asked to declare free in times alike of peace and of war to the shipping of all nations. It is to enjoy entire immunity from blockade and all acts of war; while, on the other hand, the Powers are to be asked to agree that no obstacle shall be placed in the way of any measures that may be necessary for the defence of Egypt. This article only prescribes the arrangements which the Porte is to invite the Powers to sanction and has not any actual validity whatever. The fourth article formally asserts the right of the British Government to maintain troops in Egypt as long as may be necessary for the preservation of order and the defence of the country against threatened danger from without. But the fifth article provides for the total extinction or the rights acknowledged in the fourth. It binds this country to withdraw British troops in three years from the date of the convention, and in case of danger rendering necessary postponement of that withdrawal it binds us to evacuate immediately upon the disappearance of the danger. It also decrees that Egypt is to enjoy *surete territorial*, and the Great Powers are to be invited to sign an act recognizing and guaranteeing inviolability. The fifth article goes on to provide that after the evacuation of Egypt by the British troops the country may be re-occupied by Turkish troops in case of external danger, internal disorder, or failure of the Khedive in his duties as a vassal. This country is also to have the right of re-occupation in similar circumstances. Article six and seven refer to the ratification of the convention. There are several annexes. The only one of real importance is the first, which declares that the refusal of any Mediterranean Power to agree to the convention before the expiry of three years shall be held to constitute a "danger from without" and so to justify the postponement of evacuation. The other annexes merely provide for inviting the Powers to do what they have never shown any anxiety to attempt—namely, to find means of strengthening the Egyptian administration by abandoning some of the exclusive privileges which they claim under the Capitulations.

INDIAN COMPETITION WITH LANCASHIRE.

Mr. John C. Fielden has written a letter on "Indian Competition with Lancashire" to the *Manchester Guardian*. He says:—If anything more need be said as to the effects on our trade arising from two fluctuating measures of value I think the supplement to last Saturday's *Economist* will be enough. On page 1, I read:—"The returns of our foreign trade in June are not satisfactory." Again:—"The main feature in the exports is the shrinkage in our shipment of yarns and textiles." Then on page 2:—"Cotton yarn again shows a heavy decrease, a feature being the continued shrinkage in our exports to China, where we are being supplanted by India." I wish the spinners of this country to clearly understand that the trade between Bombay and the far East has grown to nearly 1,00,00,000 lb. per month, while ours is less than a million. I want them further to consider that it costs more in fixed expenses and wages to spin a pound of yarn in Bombay than it does in Lancashire. How is it, then, that India is enabled to displace us—that a dearer producer is taking the trade out of the fingers of a cheaper producer? The only answer that presents itself to my mind is that countries having the same common metallic basis of money trade with exchange at par or thereabouts, while the exchange between silver and gold standard countries is seriously interfering with the profitable export of the productions of the latter to the former. If this is not the correct correct solution, will any monometallist show some other which fairly accounts for the serious circumstances above-named? It is making itself clear by a serious loss of business that England must take steps to put her monetary system into clear and distinctly interchangeable relations with her great customers in Eastern and hither Asia. The tariffs of Europe and North America have forced us into a greater dependence upon the 900 millions of our customers whose money is silver; therefore it is supreme folly to ignore the fact that we have a greater interest in maintaining the unity of the world's money than any other nations.

THE QUEEN'S LEVEE.

Several gentlemen from this Presidency were presented to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on behalf of Her Majesty, the Queen, at the Levee at St. James's Palace, on July 16. The foreign Ambassadors and Ministers having been introduced in the order of precedence, the following presentations were made in the Diplomatic Circle:—

His Highness the Maharajah of Kuch Behar.

Kanwar Harnam Sing, C.I.E., of Kapurthala.

Nawab Zafar JungShums-ud-Dowlah Shums-ulMoolk.

Colonel Gunga Bux, his Highness the Maharajah of Bhurtpore's Deputation.

Captain Kurta Kishen, his Highness the Maharajah of Bhurtpore's Deputation.

Captain Ragonath Singh, his Highness the Maharajah of Bhurtpore's Deputation.

Sirdar Navul Singh, his Highness the Mahajarah of Bhurtpore's Deputation.

The following were among the presentations made, the names having been previously left at the Lord Chamberlain's Office and submitted for Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant-Colonel William F. Cavaye, on appointment as Military Secretary to his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, Commander-in-Chief, Bombay, by his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught.

Colonel Sir Edward Bradford, K.C.S.I., on appointment as Political Secretary at the India Office, by Lieutenant-General Sir Dighton Probyn, K.C.B, K.C.S.I., V.C.

Sir Evelyn Baring, by the Secretary of State.

Major-General William Bannerman, C.B., Bombay Staff Corps, on promotion, by his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, K.G.

Lieutenant-Colonel Lucius Cary, Rifle Brigade, on return from active service in Burma, by his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. L. Dundas, on appointment as Assistant Adjutant-General, Army Headquarters, Bombay, by Lieutenant-General his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, K.P., &.

Mr. Reuben Gubboy by the Secretary of State.

Colonel Montagu G. Gerard, C.B., Central India Horse, on promotion, by Lieutenant-General Sir Dighton Probyn, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., V.C.

Major James Edward Goodwyn, 1st Battalion East Lancashire Regiment, on leave from India, by the Deputy Adjutant-General.

Major- General George Forbes Hogg, Bombay Staff Corps, on promotion, by the Secretary of State.

Lieutenant Lionel Herbert, A.D.C. to his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, by his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught.

Brigadier-General A. G. F. Hogg, C. B., Bombay Staff Corps, by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught.

Surgeon Major R. Keith, Medical Staff, by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught.

Mr. Frederick Arthur Little, solicitor to the Government of Bombay, by the Secretary of State.

Major General F. Roome, Bombay Staff Corps, by Lord Napier of Magdala.

Mr. Jacob E. Sassoon by the Secretary of State.

Mr. Meyer E. Sassoon by the Secretary of State.

Mr. John Scott, Judge of the High Court, Bombay by the Secretary of State.

Mr. Ibrahim S.D. Ahmadi, by the Secretary of State

Mr. Badrodeen Tyabji, by the Secretary of State.

Mr. Dadabhoy Prestonjee Banajee, by the Secretary of State.

Mr. Ramdas Chubildas, by the Secretary of State.

Mr. Framji E. Davar, by the Secretary of State.

Sayyid Mohiudhin Ali, by the Secretary of State.

Mr. Synd Nasirud Dui, by the Secretary of State.

Mr. Seva Ram, by the Secretary of State.

Mirza Shajaut Ali, by the Secretary of State.

Mr. Saderuddin Khan, by the Secretary of State.

THE P. AND O. STEAMER "VICTORIA.'

The P. and O. Company's new steamer *Victoria* has arrived at Southampton from the Clyde. After an official trial trip when the *Victoria* fulfilled even more than had been expected of her as regards speed, a cruise down the Clyde was made on July 14, before she was formally transferred from the builders to the Company. On the return voyage an entertainment was given in the saloon by Messrs. Caird and Co., at which upwards of one hundred persons were present. At noon on July 16th *Victoria* started from Greenock for Southampton. The passengers were connected with the company, and others represented the builders. Chief among those representing the company was Mr. Sutherland the chairman; the builders were represented by Mr. Caird and one of his sons; while of the general public the more noteworthy were Sir George Elliot, M.P., Mr. Yates, Captain Metheun, Mr. J. C. Parkinson, Sir Henry Edwards, Mr. Graham, Mr. Macdonald, Sir John Monckton, Mr. Maitland, Mr. Henry, Mr. Letchworth, and Mr. Boughton, A.R.A. The general result of the run showed that an average speed of upwards of fifteen knots was attained without driving the engines to their full capacity.

The *Broad Arrow* says:—We have reason to believe that the Queen is personally desirous of acknowledging Sir Frederick Roberts's services by conferring upon him a peerage. Such an honour would fitly consummate the distinguished military career of the Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army. We make this announcement with peculiar interest, and we venture to say that no honour ever conferred by her Majesty can exceed the satisfaction with which the elevation of Sir Frederick Roberts to the peerage would be regarded by the Services and the country. The honour would come appropriately at this moment in connection with the publication of the Burma despatches, and it certainly would be the most popular of the Jubilee peerages.

EXTRAORDINARY SCENE IN A COURT.

A remarkable scene occurred in the police-court at Cork on July 18. Mr. Carey, a reporter for a Nationalist paper, charged Police constable Kelly with assaulting him when he interfered to prevent the constable from beating two boys. There was a counter-charge of obstruction.

Mr. Gardiner, the resident magistrate, said the Bench considered that no assault was committed, and that the reporter had been over zealous.

The Mayor of Corka Nationalist, who was one of the sitting magistrates, warmly protested against this decision, and declared that he believed the reporter and not the policeman.

The mayor's remarks were received with cries of "Shame!" from other magistrates one of whom said, he was talking nonsense.

The mayor then excitedly exclaimed that it appeared that a policeman might do as he liked with impunity, and get a bench of magistrates to support him.

The resident magistrate here rose from his seat and said he would not listen to such imputations on the Bench.

Another magistrate, Sir George Penrose, said the mayor was bringing a mob speech for a purpose. He had no right to bring disgrace on the Bench.

The mayor: You have brought disgrace on the administration here.

Sir George Penrose: How dare you, sir! I hold my commision here, and I respect my oath.

The mayor: And I respect my position, I hope. I will not be interrupted, and though I am the chief magistrate—

Sir George Penrose: You are not chief magistrate, sir; there is no chief magistrate here; all are equality.

The mayor: Do not interrupt me now. I have a solemn duty to perform here. I have given my opinion, and I was not allowed to finish it.

Sir George Penrose: No; because you wanted to turn the Bench which you insulted into ridicule. Sir George Penrose and Mr. Sheehan then left the bench, and the mayor resumed his speech, and said that the police force was becoming perfectly useless, and he hoped there would be more about that case. He then left the court.

A MAJOR CHARGED WITH POCKET-PICKING.

At the Wandsworth Police-court on July 20, M'Kenzie Churchill, who was described as a major, of Aldershot, was placed in the dock charged with attempting to steal a watch from Thomas Jenkins, a clerk.

The magistrate was informed that the prosecutor was not present.

The prisoner stated that it was a perfect mistake. Inspector Dennis said the prisoner's address was correct. He had made inquiries, and believed that there was a mistake.

Mr. d'Eyncourt said that if the prisoner was innocent, and he hoped he was, the prosecutor ought to attend and state that it was a mistake. The prosecutor, a young man, twenty years of age, was fetched and sworn. He said that on July 19 he was at Wimbledon watching the shooting for the Queen's Prize, when he felt a tug at his chain. He saw the prisoner's finger on the chain, and the other fingers working about his vest. He stopped back, and in a few minutes the prisoner edged back, and the same thing occured again. Witness turned round, and said. "What are you doing?" The prisoner made a spring, and ran across the common.

Mr. George F. Bell, who defended, made a statement in explanation of the prisoner's running away. He said the prisoner was utterly astonished at the charge, and foolishly ran away, not having the courage to remain to meet it. He submitted that after the statement of the prosecutor his client ought to be discharged. In answer to further questions, the prosecutor said there was a crowd. At the station the prisoner asked him not to prefer the charge.

Inspector Pope, who took the charge, said the prisoner refused to give his address, but stated that he was a major at Aldershot. Mr. Bell said the prisoner held a high position in the army. He belonged to the Northampton Regiment.

Mr. d'Eyncourt ordered the prisoner to enter into recognisances in the sum of 100l. to appear that day week.

A JUBILEE ROBBERY OF JEWELLERY.

Robert Felton, aged forty-nine described as a "racing man," of 1 Bellevue Villas, Siuburton, was charged at the Clerkenwell Police-Court on July 18 with having stolen, between June 21 and 23, five bracelets, four brooches, and other articles of jewellery to the value of 6,200l,, the property of the Dowager Lady Meux, at the Midland Grand Hotel.

Mr. Poland prosecuted, and Mr. Randall Moore, solicitor, defended the prisoner.

Detective-inspector Dodd, of the Criminal Investigation Department, that on Saturday afternoon he was in the betting-ring at the Kempton Park Races in company with Detective-inspector Jones, where they arrested the prisoner.

At Somers Town Police station the prisoner was placed with seven other men and was identified by Lady Meux, and by her valet and maid-servant.

Lady Louisa Meux was then examined. She said that on June 20 she travelled from Paris with a maid and a French man-servant, who could not speak English. She had with her a jewel-case containing about 6,000l. worth of jewellery. On arriving at Calais at three in the afternoon she found that the boat she had expected to cross the Channel by was not going. Another a smaller boat, was about to starl; but, the sea being rough, she decided not to go by it. She felt very much annoyed and distressed, ann sat down on a seat between the boat and the train, and she believed she shed a few tears. She then saw the prisoner for the first time. He was standing near her, and asked her what was the matter, and expressed sympathy with her on learning the cause of her disappointment. They conversed She complied, and he assisted in engaging a deck-cabin for her. He came over in the same boat. On their arriving at Dover he walked with her to the King's Head Hotel, and engaged a bedroom for her; and in the morning he brought her some tea. She and the prisoner then travelled to London. By that time she had told him who she was, and he knew the value of the property she had with her. He told her that his name was Lambert, and said he was often crossing the Channel, and was well known to all the officers On arriving at Charing Cross he accompanied her in an omnibus to the First Avenue Hotel, Holborn, where her jewellery was placed safely in a bureau. Her servants in the meantime went to get her luggage at the Victoria Station. The prisoner finding (as she now believed) that he could not get at the jewellery, advised her not to stay at the First Avenue Hotel, as he thought, on reflection, that it was not the most suitable hotel that could be chosen for her. She obtained her jewellery from the bureau, and at the prisoner's suggestion left the hotel and went with him to the Midland Grand Hotel, St. Pancras, arriving there in the afternoon of Tuesday, the 21st ult, He engaged a bedroom for her on the second floor, and advised her to place her jewellery-box in a drawer there. She did so, locking the drawer and keeping the key. The prisoner left in the evening, and that was the last she saw of him. She slept at the hotel on the Tuesday and Wednesday nights, and on Thursday morning, on going to the drawer, she found that the case had been broken open and the jewellery stolen. She identified the prisoner last Saturday afternoon at the Kempton Park Races. Up to the present none of her jewellery had been recovered.

The prisoner was remanded.

MR. O'DONNELL'S ACTION AGAINST THE "TIMES."

The London correspondent of the Dublin Express says:—The solicitors for the Times have accepted service of the writ for libel in the action brought against that paper by Mr. F, H. O'Donnell, ex M.P. It is expected that the Times will now have an opportunity of proving in Court the charges it has levelled against the Parnellites. and some astounding revelations are expected. Intimation has been given to Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., that he will be required by the plaintiff as a witness, and the production of the books of the National League will also be demanded. The counsel for the Times will have a wide scope in the cross-examination of the plaintiff's witnesses, and the subject of Parnellism and Crime will be fully brought before the Court. In particular, all the books relating to the period of Mr. Parnell's Kilmainham imprisonment, during which Mr. O'Donnell was Parliamentary member of the executive of the Land League in Great Britain, and the infamous Byrne was in his service as the paid secretary of the League, will be specially required to be produced. The *Times* welcomes with quiet satisfaction an opportunity of placing Mr. Parnell on his oath as to the letter to which Sir Charles Russell spoke a few days ago as forged and other documents of a still more edifying nature.

A report from Cairo says that complete order prevails on the Egyptian frontier of the Soudan. The friendly tribes recently attacked the Mahdists, under Osman Digma, near Kassala, with a considerable force. There was much fighting, and at least 1,200 dead were left on the field. The friendly tribes had been reinforced by Colonel Kitchener, who commands at Suakim.

RAILWAY DISASTER IN CANADA.

A terrible railway accident occurred on the night of Friday July 15th at St. Thomas, Ontario, at the point where the Michigan Central and the London and Port Stanley Railways cross. An eastward-bound luggage train was moving out of the goods-yard on to the main track when an excursion train from Port Stanley came up at great speed and dashed into it, smashing the locomotive and many wagons cars. The excursion train consisted of ten coaches, and was packed throughout with residents of St. Thomas and London (Ontario). A scene of indescribable confusion and panic followed the accident. Many of the victims were jammed in the wreckage, and their shrieks were terrible. Before the work of rescue was fairly started the wreckage caught fire, and no efforts could stay the flames. It seems that a portion of the goods train was laden with oil tanks, and these bursting, and the oil coming in contact with the lamps of the passenger train or the engine fire, burst out immediately into flame, which speedily enveloped the whole of the wrecked cars. For a few moments the horror-stricken people attempted to rescue those crushed in the *debris*, but the fire spread so rapidly that they were beaten back, and the prolonged shrieks of the victims and the frantic appeals for help told of their terrible death-struggles. The dreadful scene was soon over; but the oil running towards the goods shed set the building there alight. Several more wagons and cars were burned, and many buildings were destroyed before the fire burned itself out. An examination shows that nineteen persons lost their lives, nearly all of them being burned to death, Forty others were more or less injured, but managed to escape with the assistance rendered them. The engine-driver of the excursion train saw the obstruction on the line, but was unable to pull up his train. According to his statement the air-brakes did not act efficiently.

The accounts given by the eye witnesses of the accident are of the most appalling nature. Quinn, the guard of the goods train, in a most graphic recital which he has given of the occurrence, says:—"I was only four cars away from the carriage where the excursion train struck us. She must have been going at a terrible rate. They had got her reversed, and the wheels were whizzing round backwards like mad, but the train came slipping down on us as if the track was greased. I could see the engineer, Donnelly at his lever, and the next thing I knew was that she, struck the oil-car in the middle of our train, and the freight engine went up, and the excursion engine went over her, dragging the baggage-car and the first coach. All fell on their sides on the other side of the track. The bottom of the front end of the front coach fell out letting some of the passengers down. At the same moment the oil from the train splashed up into the air and caught fire from the sparks of the engine, and the flame at once spread to the other carriages, which were in a mass of flames in a moment. Before you could clap your hands the flames were roaring up 30 ft. high into the air. I was in the coach half a minute later; the passengers, who had been thrown to the floor by the shock, were getting up as I came in, shrieking, crying, and shouting with fright. They didn't seem to know what to do. It was impossible to keep the passengers from running into the fire. In their fright some of them did run in, but were pulled back. The people were tearing each other's clothes and fighting to get out. I saw one woman half through the window of a carriage. She was making fearful efforts to get out and every time she made a spring another woman would pull her back. I succeeded in getting both out. I saw three women taken out with all their clothing torn off. After we had got all the people out we could, the second tank of oil exploded, and the fire and smoke went up like a sky-rocket a quarter of a mile high and came down again in streaks of fire, burning away in the air. In about an hour the fire had burned itself out, and we went to work to look for the bodies."

THE P. AND O. STEAMER VICTORIA.

The arrival of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's new steamer Victoria at Southampton from the Clyde is a noteworthy event in the company's history. This is the company's jubilee steamer, which has been named after Her Majesty. Yet the addition of the Victoria to the company's fleet commemorates not only the completion of the 50 years during which the Queen has reignod over us but also the completion of the 50 years during which the Peninsular and Oriental Company has been in existence. Were it possible to place one of the company's first vessels alongside of the last, the contrast would be alike striking and instructive, and would mark the extraordinary progress made in the construction of steamships far better than volumes of facts and figures. In dimensions the Victoria is not behind some of the leviathans which traverse the ocean. Her length is 465ft., her breadth 52ft., and her depth 37ft. It is estimated that she can be driven 15 knots, with an expenditure of 100 tons of coal in the 24 hours, this remarkable economy being due to her triple expansion engines. Her carrying capacity for cargo is very large, while she has ample and comfortable accommodation for 154 first class, 156 second class, and 430 third class passengers. The Victoria has been placed on the Admiralty list, so that, if occasion required, she could be utilized as a fast cruiser or transport. In the latter event she would carry nearly 4,000 troops. Her builders are Messrs. Caird and Co., of Greenock, who, in the last 15 years, have built for the Peninsular and Oriental Company some of the finest ships afloat, their aggregate dimensions amounting to 100,000 tons.

After an official trial trip when the Victoria fulfilled even more than had been expected of her as regards speed, a cruise down the Clyde was made on Thursday the 14th July, before she was formally transferred from the builders to the company. On the return voyage an entertainment was given in the saloon by Messrs. Caird and Co., at which upwards of 100 persons were present. Mr. Sutherland, M.P., the chairman of the company, in returning thanks for the toast of success to the new steamer, gave a graphic sketch of the company's career, and showed how many of the triumphs achieved in recent days were due to a persistent determination to keep abreast of the times. What he impressed upon his audience was the great difference between the condition under which the subsidized German and French lines and the Peninsula and Oriental Company carry on their work. While the foreign companies have great latitude in executing their engagements, the Peninsular and Oriental Company have to fulfil their contract to the letter, having to observe as great regularity in carrying the mails between this country and India, China, and Australia as is observed by the railway companies carrying them between London and Greenock. Thus, as he remarked, it happens that when the mail from the East is delivered in London, the steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental Company has started simultaneously from Japan, Sidney, Calcutta, and Bombay, had converged first at Suez and next at Brindisi, the total mileage covered on reaching Brindisi being 20,000, and yet few cases had occurred for many years of the mails being delivered an hour after the appointed time.

At noon on Saturday the 16th the Victoria started from Greenock for Southampton. Many of the passengers were connected with the company, others represented the builders, and others were present to celebrate in this form the jubilee of the Queen and the company. Chief among those representing the company was Mr. Sutherland, the chairman; the builders were represented by Mr. Caird and one of his sons, while of the general public the more noteworthy were Sir George Elliot, M. P., Mr Yates, Captain Methuen, Mr. J. C. Parkinson, Sir Henry Edwards, Mr. Graham, Mr. Macdonald, Sir John Monckton, Mr. Maitland, Mr. Henry, Mr. Letchworth, and Mr. Boughton, A.R.A.

The weather was most favourable, and the view of the banks of the Clyde below Greenock was seen at its best. Ailsa Craig appeared to the greatest advantage as the huge vessel passed it on proceeding to the Irish Channel. Down that channel the vessel moved with smoothness of motion which delighted all who were concerned in her construction. At the Land's End a fresh breeze was blowing, which served to demonstrate the steadiness of the ship, and from start to finish nothing occurred to show that there was a single miscalculation or flaw in the machinery. It is rare, indeed, that some defect does not show itself on the first run of a large ocean steamer; in the case of the Victoria the remark made by Mr. Caird when she left her moorings was fully justified by the result—"a finer steamship has never left the Clyde. A stoppage was made for 12 hours at Torbay. The general result of the run showed, however, that an average speed of upwards of 15 knots was attained without driving the engines to their full capacity. Not less striking than the behaviour of the vessel is the rapidity with which she has been constructed. The contract provided for her delivery next October, yet she has been only nine mouths on the stocks. A sister ship, the Britannia, will soon be launched, and thus the Peninsular and Oriental Campany being the second half century of their existence by adding to their fleet two magnificent steamers, which at no distant day will have two others of equal magnitude as consorts. But a few years ago the Rome and Carthage were the two finest vessels which the company possessed; both will be eclipsed by the Victoria and Britannia. Not in size only but in general arrangement also, the Victoria is a model vessel. The accommodation for second-class passengers is quite as good as that which was offered to first-class passengers in all steamers a few years ago and in many now. The third-class are far better provided for than in the principal Atlantic steamers. Special attention has been paid to ventilation, the saloons and berths of every class being kept sweet and pleasant by continuous currents of fresh air. All the passages are planned so as to allow of the ingress of plenty of light as well as air by day, while there, as well as throughout the ship, incandescent electric lights render every spot and corner bright and cheery by night. At the Naval Review on Saturday the Victoria and the Rome will be present, and the spectators will then have an opportunity of seeing two splendid specimens of our mercantile marine, as well as many splendid vessels forming our fleet. If all our men of war were as perfect specimens of naval architecture as the Peninsular and Oriental Company's new steamer Victoria, nothing would be heard of blundering at the Admiralty, nor would the most censorious critic have the slightest ground for alleging that any part of the country's first line of defence was alike costly and discreditable. —*Times.*

THE HYDERABAD COMPANY.

The report of the Hyderabad (Deccan) Company, made up to April 30, states that the expenditure to that date amounted to 6,806l., leaving a balance of cash in hand of 68,194l. Since the formation of the company its operations have been directed to the development of the Singareni coal fields and the Golconda diamond mines, and to the general prospecting of the country with a view to the opening up and working of gold, iron, and other mineral products. The Government of his Highness the Nizam has recently purchased 12,500 shares, in the company, being one eight of the whole capital, and has expressed its intention to hold these shares. On this condition the board, accepting the nomination by the Government of the Right Hon. Lord Lawrence, has appointed him a director of the company. The Sirdar Diler-ul-Mulk Bahadur, C.I.E., Home Secretary to his Highness the Nizam's Government, has also been appointed to a seat on the board, and will act as a director in India, where his services will be of great value to the company in watching its operations and communicating its views to the Government.

ATTACK BY A GERMAN ON A FRENCH COMMISSARY.

A traveller who arrived at Pagny-sur-Moselle on Tuesday afternoon, July 19, from Metz while waiting in the Customs House fired four shots from a revolver at the French police commissary on duty, Three of the shots took effect, the first two hitting the commissary in the right arm and the third striking him in the left side. One of the bullets lodged in the wall. The assailant is a German named Zangerle. He was formerly established as a baker in Paris, but in pursuance of a judicial sentence was expelled from France in 1880. The prisoner admits having returned to France in order to kill some agent or other of the French Government. On Monday last he visited the Ministry of the interior, with the intention of assassinating M. Fallieres, but was removed from the building owing to the violence of his language. On arrival at Pagny-sur-Moselle, Zangerle presented himself before the Police-Commissary Ritter and fired upon him, exclaiming as he did so, "You will be the victim." None of the commissary's injuries are of a serious character.

MR. GLADSTONE ON SCOTTISH AFFAIRS.

Mr. Gladstone was entertained at dinner by the Scotch members of the House of Commons on Saturday, July 10, and in response to a complimentary toast, he declared that he would never stand in the way of a proposal from any quarter which permitted a solid adjustment of that "great international question" of Ireland. There must, however, be a preliminary understanding that any proposed settlement must be such as Ireland would accept. Mr. Gladstone then referred to the affairs of Scotland, and the probability that that country would shortly claim an increased share in the settlement of its own domestic affairs. He believed that in the discussion of Scotch claims Scotland would be able to hold her own. There were many Scotch questions which ought to be settled according to Scotch ideas—Disestablishment, for instance, a question which was "approaching ripeness." In 1885 there was an armistice on that question, but Mr. Finlay's Patronage Bill had scattered all that to the winds and left everybody at liberty to act on his own convictions. When the time came for the question to be raised, Scotland and Wales would present their claims with greater efficacy by reason of the prolonged examination to which the claims of Ireland had been submitted.

FATAL ACCIDENTS TO ALPINE TOURISTS.

From Geneva comes intelligence that the bodies of the six tourists who disappeared on the Jungfrau have been found at the foot of a precipice four hundred feet high.

A despatch from Samaden, in the Canton of Grisons, states that while two English tourists were on the Glaciers of Morteratsch, in the Engadine, one of them, a clergyman, fell into a crevasse. His body was recovered, but with great difficulty.

The Church Pastoral Aid Society has just received a telegram from Switzerland announcing the death of the Rev. D. Wheeler, their Association Secretary for the North-East district, by falling into a crevasse on the Morteratsch Glacier.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s s Byculla, 1072, tons, Captain T Warrington, brought to Bombay yesterday a cargo of timber from Moulmein, which port she left on the 24th July.

The B and P S N Co's steamer King Arthur, Captain F J Raffin, wil sail to-day for the Persian Gulf. She has on board a general cargo and 175 deck passengers for the Persian Gulf ports.

The B I S N steamer Java, Captain J Skinner sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf and Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers on board:—Mr Haji Goolam, Ali Esmail and two servants for Bureh, Mr A Tucker and two servants for Karachi, and sixty-two deck for the Persian Gulf and Karachi.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

8th August, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Imperator .	2444	C. Bechtinger	A	J. Jani.
„ City of Canterbury ..	2099	A. B. Gray......	B	Sir C. Forbes & Co.
„ Parramatta.	2684	R. C Murray ..	D	P. & O. Co.
„ Ischgarvie..	1728	W. Sanders	E	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Orion	1833	P. Merca.	F	J. Jani.
Ship Wallace ..	1585	W. H. Smith ..	...	The Captain.
S.S. Clan Macdonald ..	1716	W. J. Rule......	G	F. Muir & Co.
„ Bisagno	1499	S. Anfasso......	H	Navigazione G. Italiana.
„ Iran	2316	R. Poland	..	Ed. Bates & Co.
„ Atrato	2065	J. R. Gordon ..	K	F. Muir & Co.
„ Akbar	1440	R. Collin......	L	Hajee Cassum.
„ Regina..	2119	T. Kayll	M	......
„ Q. Victoria .	1506	A. Creagan	N	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Arara	2666	F. Newell	O	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Mameluke...	1752	A. Newey	P	K. Nixon & Co.
„ C. of York .	1478	R. Wylie	Q	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Rubattino...	3044	G. Merello......	..	F. Bozzoni.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
7	Assam (s)	Wheeler	Trieste, July 22.
8	Byculla (s)........	Warrington.	Moulmein, July 24.

DEPARTURE.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
8	Java (s)	Skinner	P. Gulf & Karachi.

The s. s. King Arthur, Raffin cleared last evening, for the Persian Gulf.

The following vessels were entered outwards yesterday:—

Steamer R. Rubattino, for Genoa, Naples, &c.

„ Purulia, for Persian Gulf and Karachi.

„ Nevasa, for Calcutta via Galle.

„ Imperator, for China.

„ Orion, for Trieste, Venice, &c.

„ Comilla, for Karachi.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 4.—Steamers Shazada and Nuddea. Ships Othello, Barque Condor.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.

6 Peshwa s .... Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.

5 Clan Alpine s .... London.

Simla s .... Calcutta.

DAILY EXPORTS.—August 8.

For Liverpool.

Iran (s), 37 bales cotton, The Mofussil Co.; 31 bales cotton, S. Dowlatchand; 56 bales wool, G. H. Adamji; 136 bales wool, N. Lallji; 20 bales wool, R. Amerchand; 160 cwts. coir yarn, C. Khetsee and Co.; 2,925 cwts. myrabolams, W. Oogerchan; 20 bales skins, Ewart Latham and Co.; 20 bales wool and 26 bales goats hair, Manoherji Shapurji and Co.; 82 bales cotton dropping, A. Hassan; 200 bales cotton fly and dropping; 300 bales gunny rags, F. L. Batliboi; 50 bales cotton dropping, J. Vishram; 4,000 cwts. wheat, The Bo. Co Ld.; 250 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.; 110 bales cotton, Chapsee Dewsee; 140 bales cotton, M Bhimji; 96 bales wool D. Hurjiwan.

For Liverpool.

Cy. of Canterbury (s), 44 bales wool K. Khoos La and Co.

For Port Said.

Iran (s), 2,000 cwts. castor seed, Ralli Bros.; 857 cwts teel seed, J. Fachiri.

For London.

Parramatta (s) 296 cwts gum Arabic and 15 cases nutmegs &ca, A Welji; 46 bales skins J Purdhan; 9 bales hides and skins, M Shapoorji and Co; 4 cases Indian curiosities and condiments Treacher and Co; 56 cwts gum, D Ramji; 5 cwts ivory, E Passea; 7 cases bristles, Lang Moir and Co; 8 cwt ivory S Derwish; 50 bales wool, Punnett and Co; 16 cases Indian condimentsFramji Nowrowji; 7 boxes silver coins, Rs. 55,050 G. Madhow.

For Dunkirk.

Queen Victoria (s), 450 cwts wheat and 400 cwts rapeseed, Ghella Bharmull; 200 bales cotton G. Lockhart and Co.

For Antwerp.

Atrato (s), 4,002 cwts linseed, J. C. Boshby and Co: 400 cwts mustard seeds, F. Musotty and Co; 100 bales cotton Glade and Co; 650 cwts ground nuts G. Nutta and Co.

For Marseilles.

Arara (s), 2,000 cwts mowra seed, 6,720 cwts ground nuts, and 8,700 teelseed, Ralli Bros.

For Trieste.

Orion (s), 230 bales cotton, G. Lockhart & Co.

For Genoa.

Iran,—999 cwts rapseed Lang Muir and Co; 100 bales cotton, Ritchie Stewart and Co.

For Kobe.

Imperator—s 25 bales twist, J. Campbell and Co.

For Kobe.

Bisagno (s), 30 bales twist, J Campbell and Co; 20 bales twist, J Fleming and Co; 75 bales twist, A Dhunjibhai; 25 bales twist, C Chhotalal; 25 bales twist P Cowasji.

Zambesi (s) 75 bales twist, The Anglo Ind S and W Co.

For Yokohama.

Bisagno (s) 48 bales twist, F R Papa; 25 bales twist J Campbell and Co; 100 bales twist, P Cowasji; 50 bales twist, S Bajnath; 105 bales twist, A Dhunjibhai.

For Yokhama.

Zambesi (s) 20 bales twist, C H B Forbes and Co.

For Hongkong.

Zambesi (s) 140 bales cotton, E and; 235 bales twist, E Ebhram; 71 bales twist, C Bomanji; 285 bales cotton, D P Marker; 200 bales twist, J D Sassoon and Co; 400 bales twist, S Abhraham; 125 cwts shark pins, J Peerbhai and Co; 20 bales twist, A C Esmalji; 100 bales twist, R Habibbhai: 25 bales twist, the Anglo Indian, S and W Co: 150 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co.

For Hongkong.

Besagno (s), 200 bales twist M. Sorabji; 201 twist N With aldass; 40 bales twis, J. and Co; 104 bales cotton K. Hurmookarj; 200 bales twist, S. Nathoo; 152 bales twist, F. R. Pappa; 40 cwt. Candalwood A. Mehrban; 25 bales twist M. Harakchand; 100 bales twist S. Bejnath; 300 bales cotton, B. Gorakram; 50 bales twist, M. Khetsee; 75 bales twist The C. India S. V. W. Co., 101 bales cotton M. Sorabjee; 50 bales twist C. Chhotalal.

Imperator (s), 25 bales twist J. and S. S. Sassoon

For Shanghai.

Bisagno (s), 100 bales twist S Bejnath.

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MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—August 4.

Templer, Lt. Bo, D L I, on station leave, from, Purandhar.

August 7.

Smith, Capt, Bl, R A, from leave, from England

Strettelle, Major, Bl, 5th P I, from fur, from England.

Warter, Col, Bl, R A, from privilege leave, from England.

Howell, Lt, Bl, 16th B C, from leave, from England.

Collett, Col, Bl, 13th Regt, from leave, from England.

Prinsep, Col, Bl, 11th Lancers, from leave, from England.

Watling, Major, Bo, 2nd M G's Dept, from leave, from England.

Prendergast, Col, Mad, Late 2nd M Cavy, from Bellary.

August. 8.

Call, Lt, Bl R W Fus, on leave, to England.

Howell, Lt, Bl, 2nd North Fus, on long leave, from Behloh.

Irving Graham. Major-Genl, Bl, Staff Corps, on retirement. from Etab.

Minto, Surgn-Major, Mad, M Staff, on leave, from Poonivallee

MacMahon, Capt, Bo, Q M G's Dept, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—August 8.

Howell, Lt, Bl, 16th B C, from leave, to Julunder.

Barratt, Lt, Mad, 1st Sikhs, from long leave, to Kohat.

Smith, Lt, Bl, C I Horse, from leave, to Agar.

Collett, Col, Bl, Brigade Staff, to join, to Burma.

Prinsep, Col Bl, 11th Lancers, from leave, to Nowgong.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

By Lieut-Col. The Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, August 9th, 1887.

1. There will be drill at Head Quarters on Wednesday the 10th inst. from, 9 to 10 p.m., Manual Firing bayonet exercises and position drill. All recruits are particularly requested to attend.

2 It is notified for information that a prospectus of the grand assault at arms, which takes place at Poona on the 26th and 27th inst., has been received and can be seen at Head Quarters.

Bombay Light Horse.

3. The following order is notified.

The Light Horse will assemble at the Town Hall on Thursday the 11th inst. 5-30 p.m., for drill with swords.

By Order,

(Sd.) EUST. FERRERS NICHOLSON, Capt.,
Officiating Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

HIGH COURT—August 9.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

158-87—Tobin and R—Mahomedally Jafferjee vs. Mulloo Mukund—Muljee B B—Part heard

601-77—Little S F and N—Nursey Kessowjee vs. Rahim Assur and another—Tyabjee and D and Jefferson B and D.

375-86—Bomanjee and H—Jijibhoy Muncherji M Jijibhoy vs. Byramjee Jijibhoy and others—Little S F and N, Craigie L and O and Pestonjee and R.

60-87—M H Khan—Ramchunder Gannoojee vs. Sawliaram Gannoojee In person.

152-87—Moreshwar L—Ismail Haji Isack vs. Mahomed Hoosein bin Syed Budroodin—Crawford and B.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine.)

Suit for hearing and final disposal

Long Cause.

381-84—Ardasir, H and D—Cassumbhoy Ahmedbhoy vs. Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy and others—Jefferson, B and D and Thakurdas, D and C—Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Cause.

277-87—Payne, G and S—Nugga Bhugga and others vs. Jamsetjee Pestonjee Jewanjee and others.

Long Cause.

142-86—Thakurdas D and C—Samrandas Latkandas *alias* Dhirajram vs. Harribhai Rasokdas and another—Hure G and B.—Part heard.

The best safeguard for the general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is Fresher, Superior and Cheaper, compared with imported preparations of like kind, and is one of the best aperients and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle Rs. 1-4.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE LAND BILL.

A VERY large meeting of members of the Conservative party in both Houses of Parliament took place on Tuesday afternoon, July 19, at the Carlton Club. According to the *Standard's* report, Lord Salisbury, in opening the proceedings, said :—

The attitude of their friends, the Liberal Unionists, with regard to certain of the provisions of the Land Bill was such that the Government had found it necessary to assent to considerable alteration in the measure. Before stating the details of these concessions, his lordship remarked that, in order to dispose of the business on the paper with anything like reasonable despatch, circumstances might again arise which would force the Government to ask the House for extraordinary powers. Coming to the Land Bill, his lordship described the nature and effect of certain minor amendments which the Government had decided to adopt. The clause relating to leaseholders would be so amended that practically all restrictions in regard to that class of tenants would be swept away. The provision dealing with perpetuity leaseholders would be retained, but it would be found when the question of land-purchase came to be dealt with that the Government had not overlooked the matter, and he thought the objections of Mr. Russell and his friends would be met. The Government regarded a perpetuity lease as placing the holder to all intents and purposes on the same footing as an owner pure and simple, and for this reason they felt that the proper method of dealing with his claims was to place him in the same category as regarded legislation on the subject. The equity jurisdiction clauses would be amended, and, as had already been indicated, the bankruptcy clauses would be dropped. Having enumerated other amendments which were not considered vital by the Government, and would not be opposed, his lordship proceeded to enlarge on the subject of judicial rents. This, he said, was the real *crux* of the question, and a matter upon the settlement of which all else depended. The position of the Conservative party at the present time was a peculiar one, and it was a position which must be faced. It was a position in which it was impossible for the Government to dictate their own terms. If the Government were defeated a dissolution must follow. He wished it to be clearly understood that he did not threaten a dissolution ; but if the Government were defeated and Mr. Gladstone was called upon by her Majesty he would make a general election a condition precedent to his acceptance of office, and they might depend upon it that a dissolution would be granted. Under these circumstances he submitted that the Government had no alternative but to meet the views of the Liberal Unionists.

In the course of the discussion which followed, Colonel Saunderson combated the wisdom of the concessions made by the Government, and he urged the Government not to give way to pressure from without, but to stand firm to their original proposals, which were of a most liberal nature. Lord Kilmorey supported Colonel Saunderson's contention, and Mr. Chaplin also entered his protest against any interference with the judicial rents fixed by the Land Commissioners. Several other gentlemen present addressed the meeting in support of the proposals of the Government. Mr. Goschen, in a short speech, denied the accuracy of some of the constructions which had been placed upon his recent speech at the Alexandria Palace, and Mr. Smith briefly addressed the meeting, urging the importance of a full attendance of members in the House of Commons.

DINNER TO THE IRISH MEMBERS.

A DINNER was given at the National Liberal Club on Wednesday, July 20, to Mr. Parnell and the Irish Nationalist members. The chair was occupied by Mr. Dillwyn, M.P., who proposed the toast of "Mr. Parnell and the Irish Nationalist Members."

Mr. Parnell, on rising to respond, was loudly cheered. Having expressed thanks on behalf of his colleagues and himself for the honour which had been done them, Mr. Parnell said he thought the Liberal party might well be proud of the position they occupied that day. It was a position which for self-sacrifice and for love of principle was unequalled by any, he believed, ever taken up by any political party. The Liberal party had always striven to do justice to Ireland.

Mr. Gladstone's programme of self-government for Ireland was presented to the country under circumstances of unexampled difficulty. He (Mr. Parnell) did not think he exaggerated when he said that no man with less talent, with less genius, with less greatness, and with a less grasp upon his country and confidence in his own cause, could have ventured to undertake such a task as that which Mr. Gladstone undertook twelve or eighteen months since ; and it would always be associated with him and with his memory as one of the signs and evidences of greatness that he was not afraid to come first of all to his party, and next to the House of Commons, and next to his country—to Great Britain—and to ask them to trust the little sister-country of Ireland. No other man could have done it. No other man, no smaller or lesser man could have attempted to do it, and he (Mr. Parnell) believed that having placed his shoulder to the wheel, Mr. Gladstone would carry it through, and that before many—he was going to say before many years, but he would say before many months have gone by that his country would recognize that he was the only truly great man and great statesman to whom they have to look, and that all others were pretenders, imitators, and tinkers. Referring next to the Irish Land Bill of the Government he said that they kept the Bill in the House of Lords, and they altered it from week to week, and every alteration they made was an alteration which made it worse. Though useful for their own purpose of settling the agrarian question, they kept it back in order to settle at the same time the Irish national question. It came down to the House of Commons, and then the changes in this wonderful Government Bill commenced again. He did not think that the nation would stand this kind of treatment very long. Every fair-minded and sensible man would agree with him in this—that it would be difficult to parrallel the record of the last few months for imbecility, vacillation, and dishonesty on the part of the rulers and governors of this country. He now wished to deal for a moment with the question of Ireland. The sacrifices and exertions of the English Liberals on behalf of Ireland would not be thrown away. There had been no desire to rush into crime, because the Irish people at home and abroad had recognized in the exertions of Mr. Gladstone and of the Liberal party a way in which the two nations could be brought together without dishonour to either the one or the other, and they had turned from outrage—he would not say the Irish people had turned from outrage, because they never indulged in it ; but those among them who might have been inclined to outrage, or to turn to physical force or to methods unknown to the Constitution, had since the admission of the people to the franchise turned to constitutional, methods. No more unnecessary measure was ever brought forward than the late Coercion Act which had just been passed. He spoke of it as the late Coercion Act because he did not believe that the Government would ever use it. If they really and honestly and fairly proceeded to carry out the amendments in their present Bill, which had been sketched and foreshadowed by Lord Salisbury ; and if those amendments were fairly and honestly carried out in Ireland, and were not frustrated in any way, he did not believe they would ever use that Coercion Act, and consequently the Coercion Act would be a standing memorial of the time which was wasted by the Conservative Government. Notwithstanding the threats of the Government, notwithstanding their refusal of beneficial legislation, notwithstanding numerous evictions, in excess of the numbers known for many years past, crime in Ireland had been decreasing. That fact was all to the credit of the Liberal party.

Mr. Justin McCarthey proposed the toast of "Mr Gladstone and the Liberal Party," and in the course of his remarks said that Mr. Gladstone had united the English and the Irish people, and no power could divorce the hearts and the minds of the two peoples. What Mr. Gladstone proposed was to give the Irish people power to manage their own domestic affairs, and when he won that for the Irish people they would be perfectly contented. His eloquence rushed in upon Parliament and the country like the waves of the Atlantic, and he would yet carry the people with him.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR AT GASTEIN.

THE Emperor William arrived at Gastein on Tuesday evening, July 19. At his Majesty's own request the usual official reception was dispensed with. The numerous visitors, however, thronged the thoroughfares leading to the Badeschloss wearing the Emperor's favourite conflower. The place was gay with bunting, and there was scarcely a single house which had not been decorated in honour of the aged monarch. The Emperor was received at the Schloss by the Statthalter Count Thun the Burgomaster, Herr Straubinger, and several other gentlemen. The band struck up the German National Hymn, and the visitors who filled the Straubinger Platz raised loud and enthusiastic cheers. The Emperor was in very good spirits, and continually bowed his acknowledgments. He occupies the same apartments as before, and immediately on his arrival went to his study, He repeatedly showed himself at the open window, bowing to the crowd below, evidently pleased by the spontaneous ovation. It is stated that the Austrian Emperor will this year probably meet the Emperor William, on his return journey in Salzburg

SIR JOHN POPE HENNESSY.

A DESPATCH by Sir Henry Holland, dated the 12th of July upon the report of the Royal Commission of Inquiry into the affairs of Mauritius has been presented to Parliament. After referring to Sir Hercules Robinson's conduct of the case, the Colonial Secretary, dealing with Mr. Clifford Lloyd, says that while he cannot acquit Sir J. P. Hennessy of want of temper and judgment, the conduct of Mr. Clifford Lloyd is "reprehensible and inconsistent with his duty to his superior officer." Sir H. Holland, therefore, feels it his duty to cancel Mr. Clifford Lloyd's appointment as lieutenant-governor of the colony, but in recognition of "his undoubted ability" to appoint him to a suitable post in another colony. Sir Henry Holland, reviewing generally the charges brought against Sir John Pope Hennessy, says :—

There can be no doubt that Sir John Pope Hennessy proclaimed and acted upon policy which may shortly be summed up as one of "Maurice aux Mauriciens," the principle of employing natives of the island to a very large extent in the principal offices of the Government is one which has my entire concurrence ; but there was no sufficient ground for proclaiming a new departure in a manner calculated to arouse, as it undoubtedly did arouse, grave and general apprehensions among the civil officers not connected with the island by family ties that they would no longer receive fair and impartial treatment. . . . I am of opinion that by his want of judgment Sir John Pope Hennessy injured the cause which he had at heart, and created a not unnatural discontent and hostility, but that there is not such evidence before me of personal injustice in the distribution of patronage as would justify me in concluding that he cannot retain the office of Governor. Nor, upon the whole, do I think that the charge of "persecuting" the British officials, as a class, in the offices which they hold, has been established ; but, as regards the general charge of undue interference brought against him, I cannot shut my eyes to the cases of Bishop Scarisbrick and of the stipendiary magistrates, where his interference was vexatious and unjustifiable, and called down upon him the well deserved censure of two Secretaries of State. A repetition of such conduct would render it impossible for Sir John Pope Hennessy to be continued as Governor.

The Colonial Secretary then deals with the charges brought against the Governor of having revived race animosities and religious antagonism in the Mauritius ; of having shown himself a bitter partisan ; and that, owing to his disposition, differences had arisen between him and nearly all leading English officials. The conclusion in respect of these charges at which Sir Henry arrives is that the Governor, in carrying out his policy, was highly approved of by part of the inhabitants, but viewed with suspicion by another part, including the English and official element, identified himself too much with the party that supported his view, and became a partisan rather than an impartial Governor holding the balance evenly between all parties. This conduct intensified the opposition, caused much bitterness of feeling it created a general want of confidence in the Governor and a disbelief in his fairness ; and it placed Sir John Pope Hennessy on a most unfortunate footing with some of the officials with whom he had to work, and thus materially affected the peace and good government of the colony. But Sir Henry does not find any overt act of misconduct such as would render it necessary to remove him from office. In conclusion Sir Henry Holland says :—

After careful and anxious consideration of the evidence, I have not felt it my duty to advice her Majesty to remove Sir John Pope Hennessy from his governorship, and the suspension of his Commission will accordingly cease from the day of the date of this despatch. I do not conceal from myself that much will depend upon the attitude and line of conduct which Sir John Pope Hennessy adopts on his return to the colony ; but I trust that this investigation will show him the absolute necessity of maintaining a strict impartiality, and of giving a careful consideration to the claims and interests of all persons, whether opposed to his policy or advocating it. I shall enforce upon him the necessity of working cordially with those who hold office under him, and of subordinating his own personal views, religious or political to the general good of the colony ; and, on the other hand, I confidently expect that, notwithstanding all that has passed, those who hold office under him will in future give him a loyal and generous support.

DUELLING IN FRANCE.

M. FRANTZ PERREAL, one of the seconds of M. Gustave Naquet, who seized the sword of M. Menvielle, with whom he was fighting a duel at Grenoble, at the same time inflicting a severe wound on his adversary, gives a very graphic account of the affair. He says that both the principals were pale as death, but otherwise cool and collected. When M. Gustave Naquet, taking hold of M. Menville's weapon with his left hand, wounded him in the thigh the latter called out "Assassin ! Assassin !" M. Frantz Perreal exclaimed, "It is abominable !" and M. Martin, walking up to N. Naquet, struck him twice on the face. M. Gustave Naquet threw himself on M. Martin, while another of the seconds, embracing M. Frantz Perreal with tears said, "He must not leave the place." M. Naquet, regaining composure, also hugged M. Frantz Perreal ; but the latter indignantly told him that he had irretrievably disgraced himself, and had no course left him but to withdraw from the society of men of honour. M. Naquet at first maintained that he had not seized M. Menvielle's sword ; but when it was pointed out to him that his left hand bore traces of the fact he admitted it and expressed his regret. His mouth was bleeding profusely, and it is presumed that he had bitten his tongue in the heat of the encounter. Finally he retired alone, and he has since been arrested.

INDIA AND THE SALT TRADE.

ON July 20 Lord Cross performed the ceremony of opening public baths at Winsford, Cheshire, Replying to an address presented by the local board, in which attention was directed to the desirability of extending the trade with India in Cheshire salt. Lord Cross said he cauld promise them that he would always be ready to do anything in his power to assist them in their trade. He reminded them, however, that the duty which Indians had to pay on imported salt had also to be paid on salt manufactured in India. During his official connection with India he had done his best to develop to the largest extent the railway facilities of that county. He looked upon that as of the very highest importance both to India and the Empire at large. It gave him great pleasure to be able to promote a railway to Mandalay, which he hoped would be ready for traffic before the end of next year. When Burma had been pacified no doubt a railway could be extended beyond Mandalay to Bhamo that would give access to China, and he trusted ultimately they would be able to secure a large Chinese trade. It would be an enormous benefit to the empire, large as it was, if in every part of it goods could go as free as in England itself. Of course there were local prejudices that would have to be got over. He was glad to say that through the great exhibitions and other means the bonds of the empire were drawn closer and closer.

THE NAVY.

Admiralty, 19th July, 1887.

THE undermentioned Engrs have been promoted to the rank of Chief Engr in H M's Fleet, viz :—S G Follettun and E J Jeffery.

Royal Marine Artillery.

Capt G Albert Lawrence Rawstorne to be Maj vice Poore, promoted.

Admiralty, 20th July, 1887.

In accordance with the provisions of H M's Order in Council of 1st April 1881.—

Staff Surgeon C Drake has been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

Admiralty, 22nd July, 1887.

In accordance with the provisions of her M's Order in Council of 22nd February, 1870—

Admiral Sir John Corbett, KCB, has been placed on the Retired List of his rank. Dated 15th July, 1877.

Consequent thereon, the following promotions have been made from the same date :—

Vice-Admiral William Gore Jones, C.B., to be Admiral in her Majesty's Fleet.

Rear-Admiral Henry Rushworth Wratislaw to be Vice-Admiral in her Majesty's Fleet.

Consequent on the foregoing, the following promotions have been made on the Retired List, from the same date :—

Vice-Admirals :—John Orlebar, John William Dorville, William Cornish-Bowden, Henry Samuel Hawker, Francis Arden Close, William Wood., to be Admirals.

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FOR
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The GUIDE and DIRECTORY for the year 1887 has been carefully revised and corrected up to date. The information contained in this Guide is compressed so as to bring it within the limits of a handy volume. It is however sufficiently full and comprehensive for all practical purposes, nothing being omitted that would be likely to be of use either to the passing traveller or the permanent resident.

Great pains have been taken to ensure accuracy of the names and addresses given in the Directory.

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SIDE DISHES, set of	„	250	0	to	600	0
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Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

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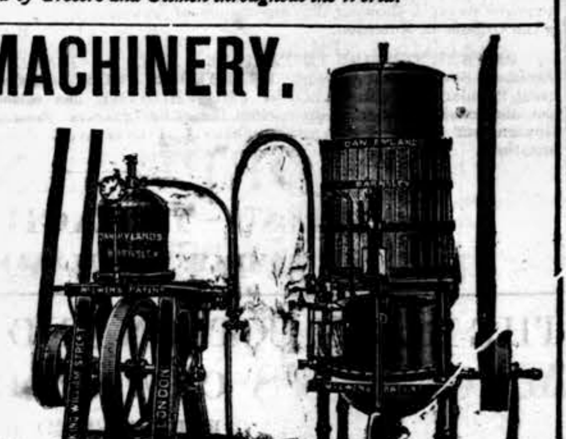

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Medium	„ „	2	8	Virginia Bird's Eye	„ „	3	0

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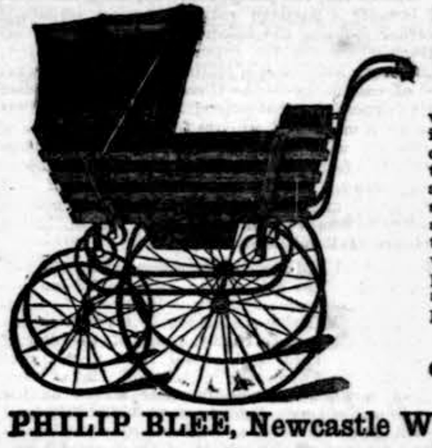

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It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

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BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE.

ORDINARY GRAVITY.

Trade ▲ Mark
Red Triangle.

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BASS & CO.'S LIGHT BITTER ALE.

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Green Diamond.

In view of the growing demand for the lightest descriptions of Ale, MESSRS. BASS & CO. HAVE SPECIALLY BREWED THE ABOVE, which is confidently recommended as being lighter than any German Beer, while it possesses the fine flavour and hop aroma of their ▲ Pale Ale, being like it brewed from the finest malt and hops only. The label used for this Ale is the same as BASS & Co.'s well known Pale Ale label, except that the GREEN DIAMOND is substituted for the RED TRIANGLE and the words LIGHT BITTER ALE for PALE ALE.

BASS & CO.'S DOUBLE STOUT.

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This excellent Stout is rapidly growing in favour, and the sales of it are increasing year by year.

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